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# THE CAUCASIAN.

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RALEIGH, N. C.


## THE REPORT OF ALGER

He Reviews In Detail the Spanish-American War.

MAKES NO REPLY TO HIS CRITICS.

**The Secretary Allows the Facts and Figures to Tell the Story of His Department's Conduct of the War. Wants Army Increased to 100,000.**

Washington, Dec. 3.—The annual report of Secretary Alger is a practically complete official history of the Spanish-American war. The secretary has given to the public not only all the official dispatches that passed directly between his own office and commanding officers in the field and camp, but has supplemented these with short explanatory notes, setting forth the reasons for various movements, and then, to complete the record of events, he has included in the body of his report the report of General Miles, of all the generals who participated in the campaign in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines and finally the reports of all the bureau officers of the war department. Nowhere is there shown a disposition to criticise, the official dispatches being allowed to tell their own story. Generally the secretary finds much to praise and cause for sincere congratulation in the results obtained.

The report proper begins with what may be described as a chronological history of the war, consisting of a number of short paragraphs, beginning with the declaration of war on April 21 and setting forth the date upon which any event of importance occurred, but making no comment whatever upon the facts. The only exception to this rule is in reference to the casualties at Santiago. Some criticism having been made that there was a lack of surgeons present, the report states that there were 140 surgeons in attendance and that of 1,431 wounded only 13 died of their wounds. Touching the surrender at Santiago, the report shows that Shafter demanded the surrender on the 3d and renewed this demand on the 4th. On the morning of the 11th another demand was made. On the evening of that day General Miles arrived, and on the 13th and 14th of July he, with General Shafter, met the Spanish commander under a flag of truce to discuss the surrender. On the afternoon of the 14th General Miles left General Shafter's headquarters and soon thereafter went aboard ship preparatory to sailing for Porto Rico. July 17 Toral surrendered 23,000 men upon our terms, and the American flag was hoisted by order of Shafter.

**The Volunteer Army.**

The secretary, coming down in his history to the middle of August, when an order was issued and is now in execution to muster out 100,000 volunteers, says:

"Thus an army of about 250,000 volunteers and recruits for the regular army was called into existence from civil life, and, including the regular army, the total force was 274,717 men. It was organized, armed and equipped (no supplies being on hand other than those for the regulars save Springfield muskets), and 50,000 men of this force were transported by land and sea to battlefields in the tropics 10,000 miles apart, where they won their victories without a single defeat and all within the period of 113 days from the declaration of war to the signing of the protocol.

"This great achievement can be credited to no individual; it belongs to the nation. It was accomplished through the intelligence and patriotism of all who served, from the commander in chief to the private in the ranks. It also speaks volumes for the prompt, patriotic and intelligent assistance of the people who furnished in so short a period the supplies necessary to prepare this great army for the field. To the heroic men who served in distant lands the country will ever offer a true meed of praise, but the mighty army in camp, ready and eager to take the field, should also be given equal credit. It was their presence, ready at an hour's notice for any emergency, that overawed the enemy and proved to him that further resistance would be in vain.

"The deaths in the army from May 1 to Oct. 1, including killed, died of wounds and of disease, were 2,910, the smallest death rate recorded of any army in history, a remarkable fact when it is considered that over 50,000 of our troops, born and reared in the temperate zone, were campaigning in tropical climates, subject to rain and heat almost unprecedented."

The secretary says of the volunteers that to furlough them in winter would be a hardship, so he recommends that in lieu of the furlough the officers and men be given two months' pay at the time of their discharge, thus admitting of their prompt discharge in their present camps in the south.

**Increase Army to 100,000 Men.**

Under the head of increase in the permanent establishment, the secretary says:

"In view of the needs of a military force in the islands occupied by the United States it is earnestly recommended that the regular army be permanently increased to 100,000 men and the requisite officers; that a portion of this army be recruited from the inhabitants of those islands, to be mustered into the service of the United States and commanded by the officers of our army, discretion, however, to be given to the president to make appointments of officers from the force so recruited.

"These men are acclimated, understand the language and habits of their countrymen, and their enlistment will not only give them employment, but also have the tendency to enable the government to get into closer touch with their people than it would otherwise be able to do. This would also relieve our own people from serving in those climates to a large extent, and would, moreover, enable the volunteers to be mustered out of the service and return to the avocations of civil life."

Another suggestion is that there should be employed in the United States service a constabulary force for the cities of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines which has had experience and can speak the language of the islands.

Secretary Alger thinks that the government will be greatly taxed to supply food to the destitute, especially in Cuba. The effort should be made, he thinks, to give the people work instead of allowing them to dwell in idleness and living upon charity. He recommends that this government build a railroad, at a cost probably of $20,000,000, as a relief work in Cuba, this enterprise to be preceded by a large and immediate appropriation to aid the destitute in that island.

Some recommendations that occur in the early portion of the report are that provision be made for a statue of General Grant; that Chief Clerk Tweedale be made a lieutenant colonel; that provision be made for a second assistant secretary of war, and that an appropriation be made for the construction of the Lake Union-Washington ship canal.

**The War Expenses.**

The statement of expenditures and estimates presents some formidable figures. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30 last were $62,584,784, and the estimates for the next fiscal year beginning July 1, 1899, are $195,250,377. Of this great estimate the sum of $55,430,909 is charged to the pay of the army. The estimates of extraordinary appropriations required for the six months ending June 30, 1899, are $60,177,539, and the estimates for that period, combined with those for the next fiscal year, reach a total of $255,427,917.

The document ends with a number of reports of various officers and officials to the secretary of war, some of which are indorsed by the secretary. Of the Military academy he, for instance, indorses the recommendation for an increase of the number of cadets by 20 annually, to be appointed by the president, and one by each senator, to supply the officers needed for the army of the future.

The secretary says the Red Cross and other relief associations contributed in a very large degree to the care and comfort of our sick soldiers and should receive the grateful thanks of the nation.

The entire report of the secretary of war forms one of the most voluminous documents of the kind ever issued from the war department and contains fully 50,000 words.

## HITCH IN PEACE PLANS.

**The Spaniards Decline to Sell Us More Islands.**

Paris, Dec. 3—From information received from a well authenticated source it seems unlikely that the commissions will finish their work as soon as had been expected. It is probable that the negotiations will last considerably longer.

Madrid has instructed the commissioners on three points, to which the Americans attach much importance. These are the cession of an island in the Carolines, the granting of religious freedom over the whole of the Carolines and the cession of a cable and coaling station at Ceuta.

The Spanish government has instructed Senor Montero Rios to grant none of these, and, while Spain may ultimately yield them all, it is admitted that the American commissioners have no power to enforce their demands on points not covered by the protocol. Before Spain does yield, the negotiations are likely to be prolonged, and the United States may have to give a substantial quid pro quo.

Spain asks the United States to grant for a term of five years to Spanish ships carrying Spanish goods or products to Porto Rico and Cuba the same privileges as American vessels engaged in the same trade may have, and she qualifies this request by a proviso that trade privileges be extended to Cuba so long as the United States government is dominant over that island.

At Monday's joint session of the American and Spanish commissioners in Paris Spain accepted the United States' offer of $20,000,000 and consented without condition to relinquish Cuba and to cede Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines.

**Political Enemies Used Dynamite.**

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 3.—A bomb was exploded last night beneath the residence of Councilman at Large Edward Johnson, tearing a hole in the ground and shattering windows, but doing no injury to any person in the house. Mr. Johnson thinks it is the work of his political enemies, whom he was instrumental in turning out of office by proving that fraud had been perpetrated in one ward. The bomb was made of lead pipe two feet long and charged with dynamite.

**The Arbitrators at Work.**

Washington, Dec. 3.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Kasson and Sir Richard Cartwright, acting as a committee, held a meeting at the state department lasting nearly two hours. The subject under consideration was the delimitation of the boundary between Alaska and the British possessions. Dr. King of Canada was called as an expert.

**Must Give Up Prisoners.**

Washington, Dec. 3.—The most important development of the cabinet meeting yesterday was the sending of a dispatch by the war department to Major General Otis, in command of the United States military forces in the Philippines, directing him to demand of Aguinaldo the surrender of all Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents.

1898 December. 1898

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MOON'S PHASES.

Third Quarter 6 5:21 a. m. — First Quarter 19 10:37 p. m.
New Moon 13 6,59 a. m. — Full Moon 27 6:55 p. m.


HOW IT HURTS!

Rheumatism, with its sharp twinges, aches and pains. Do you know the cause? Acid in the blood has accumulated in your joints. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla which neutralizes this acid. Thousands write that they have been completely cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion. Price 25 cents.



$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co. Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.


## LOSS OF THE PORTLAND.

Coast Steamer Sunk and All on Board Doomed.

MORE THAN A HUNDRED VICTIMS.

**Many Bodies Washed Ashore on Cape Cod, but Few Are Yet Identified. The Beach Strewn With Wreckage. The Captain Disobeyed Orders.**

Provincetown, Mass., Dec. 3.—The sea alone knows how the steamer Portland went to her awful doom in those treacherous waters which continually threaten the very existence of Cape Cod and which cover the most dreaded ocean graveyard on the entire Atlantic coast, for of all the ship's company of over 100 people not one has lived. As the surges roll in from the broad Atlantic they bring the evidences of the tribute demanded by the furies. Ground into fragments were the timbers of the strong craft, 30 feet being the largest piece cast ashore, while the bodies of the greater number of the victims are likely to be disintegrated by the force of the waves, and few if any others in addition to the 16 already recovered will be secured. The foundering of the Portland—for it seems impossible that she struck on the rocks—eclipsed two other fearful wrecks on this coast—the steamer City of Columbus, on Devil's bridge in 1884, when 100 lives were lost, and the ship Jason, in 1893, when 29 persons were swept away.

The steamer Portland left Boston for Portland, Me., about 7 o'clock on Saturday night in the face of a storm which was then raging. It is asserted that Captain Blanchard was instructed by the manager of the steamship company not to sail that evening, and in doing so he disobeyed orders. The Portland probably went down off Highland light about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, as indicated by the stopping at that time of a watch found on the body of one of the victims.

For two days Cape Cod was isolated from the outside world, and when the railroad was opened the devastation which followed Sunday's storm became fully known. Besides the Portland victims at least 20 lives were lost in a host of other craft, chief of which was the big schooner King Philip.

The cause of the Portland's fate, aside from the force of the elements, is a mystery which will probably never be probed. Every mariner has a theory, and all agree that when buffeted by the storm off Cape Ann the big side wheeler was disabled and before the blast was driven over 40 miles to leeward, the waves slowly demolishing the upper structure until the hull alone remained, and this finally sank beneath the surface. The vessel disappeared some distance off shore, for a strong current is now carrying wreckage and bodies southward, and much of it may be found on Nantucket's shoals. Wednesday another fierce northeaster set in, again lashing the waves into a frenzy and giving small hope to scores of broken hearted relatives and friends of the victims that their bodies will be found on the shores.

**The Number of Victims Unknown.**

The exact number of persons who were carried away from Boston by the steamer Portland will probably never be known, as no list of passengers was retained on shore when the vessel sailed on Saturday. Many estimates of the number on board have been made, but the estimates have seldom agreed. C. F. Williams, Boston agent of the Portland Steamship company, who came here on the tug William H. Smith, places the total number of persons on the steamer at 100 or possibly 105. This estimate, however, is generally regarded as rather small. It has been stated that the number was as high as 155, but Mr. Williams denies that so many sailed on the Portland. It is probable that 120, including passengers and crew, is near the correct number.

Yesterday was a day of constant watching of more than 30 miles of coast line, and the sea grudgingly held its victims within its depths, only surrendering a meager five. These, with the 16 previously found, make a total of only 21 out of the entire passenger and crew list, the exact number of which is still unknown. The number of people who went to their death on the Portland will never be known, but almost hourly missing persons are reported from different places in New England, until now it seems probable that the number was over 150.

The prospects are now favorable that the incoming tide will be accompanied by an undertow which will be likely to cast up great quantities of wreckage along the coast. This will be favorable to the recovery of bodies not only at Cape Cod, but at other places where so many sailors went to their death.

Of the bodies recovered hereabouts, 13 have been identified and eight remain to be named. The identified are.

Hon. E. Dudley Freeman, Yarmouth, Me.

George W. Delaney, Shawmut avenue, Boston.

Miss Jennie G. Edmunds, East Boston.

Mrs. Cornelia Mitchell, Northeaston.

Miss Madge Ingraham, colored, Woodfords, Me.

George Graham, colored, porter on steamer Portland.

Deckhand on steamer Portland, name unknown to Agent Williams, but identified by him as an employee on the Portland.

—— Jones, second cook, identified by Agent Williams.

Solomon Cohen, junk dealer, Portland, Me.

Miss Elizabeth M. Collins, Portland.

Susan E. Kelly of Boston.

Walter L. Bemis of Auburn, Me., found off Chatham.

An attempt to fix the financial loss of Sunday's storm in and around Provincetown and including the steamer Portland wreck has been made by several men who have large interests in coastwise shipping. The tabulations reached were as follows:

Loss of property on land, $10,000; loss of marine property, not including the steamer Portland, $200,000; the Portland, $250,000; loss in money and effects of passengers and sailors, $50,000; total, $510,000. Lives lost, probably 150.

**Miners Get Advance In Wages.**

Houghton, Mich., Dec. 3.—The Oliver Mining company has given its 2,000 employees at Ironwood and Bessemer 10 per cent advance in wages. Similar advances at other mines are expected on Jan. 1.


ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

PERRY DAVIS & SON.


## THE CANAL SCANDAL.

**Criminal Proceedings to Be Taken Against Aldridge and Adams.**

Judge Countryman's report to the attorney general and governor of New York, which has just been made public, on his investigation of the report of the canal commissioners to ascertain and determine whether any judicial proceedings, civil or criminal, should be instituted on behalf of the state against any party or public officer interested or engaged in the canal improvement, finds that both State Engineer and Surveyor Adams and Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge have either committed or permitted acts which should be investigated by a grand jury.

The report of Judge Countryman is voluminous in detail, containing more

GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE.

than 24,000 words, and as soon as it was received by the governor from the attorney general it was made public. As an introduction to the report Judge Countryman says in part:

"I may remark at the outset that the report of the commission is a fair and temperate statement, so far as it goes, of the general purport of the evidence, but does not contain, evidently from want of time, all the results of the investigation, and, for the same reason, I shall be unable to refer in detail to all the conclusions that may be drawn from the facts found in the depositions taken and returned by the commission."

After reviewing at length the evidence found in the report of the commissioners, Judge Countryman says he finds sufficient grounds for criminal proceedings against both officials.

Governor Black has directed Attorney General Hancock to begin criminal proceedings against State Engineer Adams and Superintendent Aldridge.

In a letter to Governor Elect Roosevelt, Governor Black says:

"Judge Countryman recommends in his report on the canal question that criminal proceedings be instituted. I have requested the attorney general to begin such proceedings and shall designate counsel to assist him. These proceedings will necessarily be continued under your administration. It seemed to me that you would desire to have some lawyer of your own selection connected with the proceedings from the beginning. I shall continue Judge Countryman, and if you will suggest to me the name of any lawyer acceptable to you I shall be glad to designate him also."

Upon his own request Superintendent Aldridge has been suspended from office pending the investigation by the courts.

## GOVERNOR INDICTED.

**Illinois' Chief Executive Under the Ban of the Law.**

The grand jury investigating the riots growing out of the coal miners' strike at Virden, Ills., made its formal report to Judge R. B. Shirley on Thursday night.

The grand jury dealt pertinently with the affair and, as far as it was able to ascertain, returned true bills against the principal participants in the tragedy of Oct. 12 at Virden. Ten indictments, involving 54 persons, were returned. Against John R. Tanner, governor of Illinois, there are three counts for "palpable omission of duty and malfeasance in office."

Fred W. Lukens, general manager of the Chicago-Virden Coal company, is charged with manslaughter on two counts. With Lukens, his deputies, Frank Wilder, J. F. Wickles and J. H. Smith, are indicted for the killing of Joseph Gitterselle, a Mount Olive miner. Sixteen guards are held for riot.

In the indictments against Governor Tanner the complaining witnesses are John Graham, William Mitchell, William Wilson, Clarence Ross and Charles Stewart, employees of the Chicago-Virden Coal company. They testified that they were intimidated and prevented from following their legitimate employment by an armed body of men numbering 1,000, who unlawfully and feloniously were assembled in Virden; that the governor had been notified by the sheriff of Macoupin county that no protection was to be had from the county and was earnestly importuned for state assistance. Judge Shirley fixed Governor Tanner's bond at $500.

This is not the first time a governor of Illinois has been indicted. It is but a few years since ex-Governor Altgeld was indicted in Champaign county as one of the trustees of the University of Illinois ex officio because the so called "flag law" was not observed at the university, but nothing ever came of the indictment, which was soon afterward dismissed.

**Theater Fire In Rochester.**

Early Thursday morning fire was discovered in the Academy of Music at Rochester. Within an hour the structure was in ruins. There were five large restaurants under the theater, and their contents were destroyed.

The melodrama "The Wheel of Fortune" was playing at the academy, and its effects were lost. The theater was formerly known as Corinthian hall and valued at about $50,000. The loss, including theater and damage to adjoining property, will probably reach at least $100,000. In the play there were two explosion scenes, which may have caused the fire.

**The Isle of Pines Ours.**

Havana, Dec. 3.—The United States evacuation commissioners will pay an official visit today to Governor General Castellanos. The Spanish troops that remained in the Isle of Pines evacuated yesterday. General Greene has asked the Cuban General Marie Menocal for 200 extra men to assist in the work of preparing the camps. Major Davis has finished his report on the sanitary condition of the city, and Captain Geary has begun the work of street cleaning.

**Soldier Shoots a Girl.**

Waynesboro, Pa., Dec. 3.—William Foster shot and probably fatally wounded Miss Myrtle Gorman last evening. They had a quarrel, and Foster, becoming enraged, drew a revolver and fired two shots, the second taking effect in the girl's abdomen. Foster is a private of Company C, Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, and is home on a furlough. Both he and his victim reside at Greencastle and were here visiting friends. Foster escaped.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

**Happenings of the Wide World Briefly and Tersely Told.**

President McKinley gave a dinner in honor of President Iglesias of Costa Rica Tuesday.

Colonel Roosevelt was snowbound in New London, Conn., on his way from Boston to New York Sunday.

Two replevin suits against Cattle King Gillette of Kansas have been filed in Topeka. They aggregate $46,000.

The trial by court martial of Naval Constructor Hanscom began at the League Island navy yard Tuesday.

Six persons were killed and 30 were injured in an explosion on a river steamer near Stockton, Cal., Sunday.

The Ohio supreme court has affirmed the decision of the lower courts in the Hocking Valley case against Judge Burke.

The will of the inventor of the Keely motor was filed in Philadelphia Thursday, but it makes no mention of the invention.

A special officer caught a man in the act of starting a fire in the basement of John Wanamaker's Philadelphia store Thursday.

The trial of Mrs. Margaret Cody, who is accused of trying to blackmail George J. and Helen Gould, was begun in Albany Tuesday.

Ten men are believed to have been drowned with foundering barges off Barnegat, on the New Jersey coast, during the recent storm.

Justice Gray on Monday published the new bankruptcy rules formulated by the United States supreme court, which are to take effect Jan. 2, 1899.

Two laborers were killed and four seriously injured by the caving in of a sewer excavation in Berrian avenue, Kingsbridge, New York, Monday.

Five lives are reported to have been lost and many ships grounded along the coast of Long Island as a result of Saturday's and Sunday's terrific storm.

The demurrers to the indictments against Senator Quay and his associates were overruled in Philadelphia Thursday and the trial set down for Dec. 12.

A soldier and nine other men were arrested Sunday in New York on account of the death of Joseph Fitzgerald, who had been killed in a saloon by a blow on the head.

Senator Platt has assured President McKinley that the selection of Joseph H. Choate for embassador will be agreeable to him, and the appointment is regarded as probable.

It was reported in New York Monday that the syndicate headed by William R. Grace was seeking to obtain control of the Maritime Canal company, which has concessions in Nicaragua.

The contract for the building of a mile trotting track on a tract of ground owned by ex-Corporation Counsel W. H. Clark near Yonkers, N. Y., has been let, and a grand circuit meeting will be held on it next fall.

Among the gambling houses raided in New York Thursday night was that of "Honest" John Kelly, referee in the Sharkey-Corbett fight. His friends say the raid was for spite on account of his decision in the contest.

Senator Platt left New York for Washington Friday to urge, it is said, the appointment of Elihu Root as embassador to Great Britain. It is said he is ready to oppose Whitelaw Reid's appointment in the senate.

Charles W. Couldock, the actor, died at his home in New York on Sunday at the age of 84 years. In his time he had played many parts, having had a successful career covering over half a century. He was most widely known to the playgoing world as Dunstan Kirke, the blind miller, in the stirring Scotch drama of "Hazel Kirke."

An attempt to break up the annual meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Republican club at Bricklayers' hall, in Chicago, Tuesday evening resulted in the death of one of the attacking party and the wounding of several of those who participated in the fight. Charles Lattimer, a bricklayer, was instantly killed. The trouble arose over a factional fight in the election of officers.

The most severe wind and snow storm experienced on the Atlantic coast since the great blizzard of 1888 occurred on Saturday night and Sunday morning. Railroad traffic and telegraph communication were almost completely suspended for 24 hours in the eastern section of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania and throughout the New England states. In New York city seven people perished in the storm. In the various localities there was a snowfall of from 10 to 20 inches, and at times the wind reached a velocity of 60 miles an hour. The greatest damage was to the shipping interests along the New England coast. It is estimated that 200 vessels of various kinds were wrecked or grounded and that not less than 250 lives were lost, including about 150 in the wreck of the steamer Portland off Cape Cod.

## ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The war investigating commission resumed the taking of testimony in Washington Friday.

A negro soldier was shot and killed in a brawl growing out of difficulties in a saloon in Macon.

Marshal Blanco sailed from Havana for Spain Wednesday. There was no


The Kidney Complexion.

The pale, sallow, sunken-cheeked, distressed-looking people you so often meet are afflicted with "Kidney Complexion."

Their kidneys are turning to a parsnip color. So is their complexion.

They may also have indigestion, or suffer from sleeplessness, rheumatism, neuralgia, brain trouble, nervous exhaustion and sometimes the heart acts badly.

The cause is weak, unhealthy kidneys.

Usually the sufferer from kidney disease does not find out what the trouble is until it is almost too late, because the first symptoms are so like mild sickness that they do not think they need a medicine or a doctor until they find themselves sick in bed.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root will build up and strengthen their weak and diseased kidneys, purify their diseased, kidney-poisoned blood, clear the complexion and soon they will enjoy better health.

You can get the regular sizes at the drug store, at fifty cents and one dollar, or you may first prove for yourself the wonderful virtues of this great discovery, Swamp-Root, by sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y., for a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent to you absolutely free by mail. When writing kindly mention that you read this liberal offer in The Caucasian.



Poor and Weak

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble—Had no Appetite—Now Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time since I took a sudden cold and could not get rid of it. Being subject to catarrh and bronchial trouble I coughed terribly. I lost my appetite and grew poor and weak and I did not feel like work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the cough disappeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. Last spring I was not feeling well, I had no appetite and no strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt more like work. My little nephew was a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest at night. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to sleep." MISS ARRIE J. FREEMAN, South Duxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.


demonstration attending his departure.

The United States steamship Chicago is again in commission and is one of the most formidable ships in the service.

General John R. Brooke is about to resign the command of the department of Porto Rico and be succeeded by General Guy V. Henry.

The battery at Portland Head, which has been ordered to join General Lee in the south, departed from Portland, Me., yesterday afternoon.

The war department, in view of assurances that a peace treaty will soon be signed, is preparing to muster out 30,000 or 40,000 volunteers.

The independent party of the Filipinos say they will decline to accept the result of the peace deliberations at Paris, but will fight for their independence.

The Campania Trasatlantica is reported at Bremen to have chartered the North German Lloyd steamers Habsburg, Fulda and Werra to take Spanish soldiers from Cuba.

The German charge d'affaires in Washington gave assurances to Secretary Hay on Tuesday that his government would not protest against the result of the peace negotiations in Paris.

The New Jersey Historical society has received a letter from Admiral Dewey in which he acknowledges the receipt of a medal from and election to honorary membership in the society.

Manila advices say that the Philippine insurgents opposed to Aguinaldo have captured San Ignacio, on the island of Luzon, and that in other islands hostilities are in progress between rival republics.

Captains Bleecker and Meeks of the Seventy-first New York regiment were arrested Thursday night, and Major Smith says he will prefer charges against them for their criticisms of the conduct of their superior officers at San Juan.

Major General William R. Shafter made an address at a dinner given by U. S. Grant post, G. A. R., at the Montauk club, in Brooklyn, Thursday night. He made no reference to the adverse criticisms of his conduct of the Santiago campaign.

The Rev. Dwight Galloupe of Newark, N. J., who served in Cuba as chaplain of the Ninth infantry, spoke before the Baptist Social union at Delmonico's in New York Thursday night and defended the war department, General Shafter and all others who had part in the management of the Santiago campaign.

Professor F. H. Giddings read a paper before the Academy of Political Science in the library building of Columbia university, New York, Tuesday evening, his subject being "Imperialism." He maintained the justice of the war with Spain and argued in favor of territorial expansion. The paper was discussed by Professor Felix Adler and Carl Schurz.

## FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Spanish government is taking active measures to prevent a Carlist uprising.

The mikado of Japan is reported to be landing troops at Korea to resist Russian aggression.

Thirty-seven lives were lost in the wreck of the British steamer Clan Drummond in the bay of Biscay.

The Japanese cruiser Kasagi has been damaged by colliding with a bridge abutment at Newcastle, England.

The French government has issued a decree forbidding the admittance into France of fruit and plants from the United States.

Heavy gales were reported Sunday from the southern coast of France and the northern coast of Italy, doing considerable damage.

The troops of the United States of Central America have retired unsuccessful from Salvador, which resists the new scheme of union.

The German emperor and empress arrived at Berlin from Potsdam Thursday. They were welcomed by the city officials and cheered by the populace.

The British steamer Clan Drummond was lost in the bay of Biscay Thursday. Her crew was rescued and taken to Lisbon by the British steamer Holbein.

Germany is negotiating with Spain for the purchase of the Caroline islands. The price asked by Spain is 10,000,000 francs, which Germany considers excessive.

Premier Sagasta, at a meeting of the Spanish cabinet Friday, declared that the government was prepared to suppress any attempt at a rising by the Carlists.

The czar has assured the sultan of Turkey that, while Prince George of Greece will go to Crete as commissioner of the powers, Turkish sovereignty will be maintained.

The fiftieth anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's accession to the throne was celebrated throughout Austria-Hungary Friday, and the occasion was observed in all European capitals.

The United States of Central America, composed of Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras, was formally dissolved by the federal organizers at Managua owing to the failure to suppress a revolution in Salvador.

General Kitchener has proposed a public subscription of £100,000 to found a Gordon memorial college at Khartum and has obtained the support for the project of Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury and other prominent persons.

The Contemporary Review of London published an article, appearing Monday, declaring that a conspiracy between Russia, France and Germany was forming against Great Britain in the far east, which was thwarted by the sudden Spanish-American war and the subsequent drawing together of the United States and Great Britain.


The words of praise bestowed upon Hood's Sarsaparilla by those who have taken it prove the merit of the medicine.



Philadelphia, Pa.

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## THE JIM CROW CAR DODGE.

Since the election there has sprung up a new issue that was not heard of during the campaign or before. It is the proposed Jim Crow car law. The Democrats ran their campaign on the cry that the state was cursed and disgraced and damned with negro domination. Since the election it seems that the only remedial legislation that the Democrats propose to get rid of negro domination is the Jim Crow car. They are now agitating this question, and say it is an awful thing for negroes to ride in the same car with white people. It is strange that it never occurred to the Democrats during their twenty-five years of Democratic rule that this kind of negro domination was then in progress and was just as offensive then as it is now. One would think, to see the concern that the Democratic machine is showing over the Jim Crow car proposition that the People's Party was responsible for repealing some Democratic law prohibiting negroes to ride in railroad trains with white people. The meaning of all of this is that the Democrats do not propose to call a Constitutional Convention or meet the expectation of the people on the suffrage question, and therefore it is necessary to get up some dodge on which to try to satisfy credulous people that they are doing their duty in stopping the supposed negro domination that they howled so tremendously about in the campaign. Now in order to make it appear that the machine has not sold out completely to the railroads they have arranged that the railroad officials shall at once begin to declare that they are opposed to the Jim Crow car law, and then the Charlotte Observer and all the other railroad organs are given the tip that they must at once declare that the Democratic legislature will pass the Jim Crow car law in spite of the opposition of the railroads. It is a sham fight and the Democratic monopoly papers and the railroad Presidents understand each other. The scheme has been agreed on between them and the farce is being carried out with perfect understanding on both sides.

## THE AMERICAN-SPANISH SITUATION.

The American and Spanish Peace Commissioners are still in session in Paris, discussing the terms of the peace treaty. Early in the negotiations the Spanish Commissioners officially agreed to relinquish all pretence of sovereignty over Cuba, Porto Rico, and in fact over every vestige of sovereignty in any West India island, and recently they have agreed to relinquish sovereignty over the Phillipine Islands for a consideration of something like twenty million dollars. There are also rumors to the effect that the American Commissioners propose to buy one of the Caroline Islands, and probably coaling stations in other islands owned by Spain. If the United States has met Spain in war and conquered her, why is it necessary for us to spend twenty million dollars to buy territory, we have already conquered? If we have not conquered Spain and have no right to the Phillipines as a conquest of war then why not sign the peace negotiations and then proceed to buy land from Spain or anybody else wherever we can get a spot most desirable and cheapest? There is a lot of land lying about in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans a great deal more desirable for us than the Phillipine Islands which we can no doubt buy for less than twenty million dollars. If we are going to buy lands let's buy that that is nearest to us and most desirable.

## THE BANKS AND THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST LAW.

The Asheville Gazette in an editorial says: "The Legislature should repeal the six per cent. interest law in this State." We are surprised to see such a statement from a Democratic paper, and we shall be even more surprised if the legislature follows this course. It is well known that the railroads and the banks and every other monopoly in the state backed the Democratic party in the late campaign. The election was carried by intimidation, whiskey and money; the money was furnished by the monopolists, and thugs and heelers were hired with this money to do the intimidating, with plenty of whiskey furnished in addition. But we had supposed that the monopolists would be satisfied to have the Democrats to do nothing but let them alone. There is no doubt, however, that the banks want the six per cent. interest law repealed. It may be that their greed is so great and the amount that they contributed to the campaign fund is so large that they will force their tools to do their bidding regardless of the consequences.

Monopoly takes a hand in every campaign. On which side was monopoly in the late campaign in this state?

## "WHAT WILL BE DONE?"

The Tarboro Southerner in an editorial headed: "What will be done," says: "Will the next legislature pass an election law so that intelligence may rule, or will it keep the negro for political capital? The present election was carried solely by drawing the color line. Let it stay drawn by giving the intelligent voters only the right of franchise. The press all over the state is harping on who is entitled to spoils. First do something to show the people that every promise has been carried out. Don't let them be disappointed. The Democrats are the state's guardians for the next two years, so let them do their full duty."

From the above it would seem that the Tarboro Southerner has gotten a hint of the real situation and is uneasy about it. The above will be very interesting reading after the Democratic legislature adjourns.

## EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

It was base ingratitude in Col. Andrews to allow the Democratic machine to defeat Col. Skinner in the first district.

The railroads are now trying to get the preachers to help them lobby the anti-scalping bill through Congress.

Why is it that the railroad corporations in North Carolina are opposed to a Constitutional Convention to deal with the suffrage question and other questions that might arise? It would be well for every voter to think about this and try to find an answer.

In every campaign in every state the monopolists do all in their power to have the campaign fought on some other issue than monopoly. Monopoly spends money all the time to keep up side issues or any other issue besides monopoly. Monopoly was happy to get the "nigger" up in the last campaign.

Why don't the Democratic machine papers invite "Pegleg" Williams to come to the state and take the negroes out in droves. This would be the quickest and most effective way of getting rid of the negro. Or is it possible that the Democratic machine wants to do as the Tarboro Southerner fears they want to do: that is, keep the negro for political capital?

Congress met last Monday. After the reading of the President's message, both houses adjourned until Tuesday. It appears now that the two bodies will get to work in earnest before the last of the present week. There are a large number of appropriation bills to be considered and passed and it is now doubtful whether or not the many important matters of legislation in addition to the appropriation bills can be considered and disposed of before the 4th of March or not. The rapidity with which Congress acts on these matters will determine whether or not there be an extra session.

How was it that the Democratic machine carried the second congressional district by a big majority for their county and legislative tickets and yet allowed the negro gold bug congressman to be elected? In this connection it is most noticeable that this same Democratic machine, with the help of unlimited monopoly money, overcame five thousand majorities in three or four of the congressional districts, and yet was not able to overcome a twelve hundred majority in the second district. Was this because the monopolies did not want to defeat a gold-bug and monopolist (even though a negro) and elect a Populist who was a free silver man and a white man, or was it because the Democratic machine wanted the negro to be elected so as to have a nest egg for the cry of negro domination in the future, or was it both?

The Caucasian has received a number of letters asking what the Democrats will do for the railroads in return for the big campaign fund they put up. In reply we will say that we think they will do nothing. It is true that there are a few pieces of legislation that the railroads would like to have passed, but the railroads contributed their immense campaign fund to the Democratic machine to be let alone. The railroads were frightened to death at the action of the last legislature when it came within one vote of passing a bill reducing freight and passenger rates to the gold standard level, and the Wisconsin statute to prevent the removal of causes to federal courts. They contributed their barrel of money to the Democrats on the pledge from the Democratic machine that such legislation as this should not be passed if the Democrats carried the state. It would be heartless and cruel for the railroads to demand that the Democratic legislature should give them any affirmative legislation. They should be thoroughly satisfied to let matters stand as they are. The railroads are making tremendons profits while the people are facing hard times and bankruptcy. Surely the railroads would not ask for their rates to be raised; all they want is not to have them reduced. It is worth over two million dollars a year to the railroads to be let alone. We don't know how much the railroads contributed to the Democratic campaign fund, but they could have contributed two million dollars and still make money by the operation.

## PRESS OPINIONS.

### NOW FOR "PIE."

Our Democratic friends have quit sending out negro cartoons. They are now discussing who shall be Governor, Senator, Judge, Attorney General, etc., etc. If Populist papers were to publish as many names for offices two years in advance, every Democratic paper would squall: Pie hunters! Pie hunters!! Pie hunters!!! —Times Mercury.

* * *

### REPRESENTATIVE MARTIN.

Washington Post.

But still another preacher fell outside at the elections—Representative Charles H. Martin, of the Sixth North Carolina District. It is rather conspicuous that the representatives of the pulpit in the House should have both been Populists, but such is the fact. Mr. Martin, of Polkton, is a great-grandson of Nathaniel Macon, who served for fifty-seven years as Representative in Congress and United States Senator. Mr. Martin was well educated at the University of Virginia, and, after becoming in turn a professor of Latin in North Carolina and a practicing lawyer, embraced the Christian religion and felt himself impelled to preach the gospel. He graduated from a Baptist theological school and pursued the calling of a pastor, from which he was chosen, without solicitation, to represent Populists in Congress.

* * *

### LOOKS FOR A REVIVAL OF POPULISM.

Farmer's Friend (Dem.)

Contrary to the general opinion of the State press, we do not consider that the Populist party has ended its existence because most of its members voted the Democratic ticket in the recent election. We look for a great revival of Populism in 1900, and nothing is more sure to bring this about than the elimination of the negro from politics. That Mr. Bryan will be nominated by the Populists in advance of the meeting of the Democratic convention is as sure as fate. That his name, which can rouse a frozen snake, will call into pernicious activity the followers of silver in this State and leave the laboring oar in the hands of the other fellow, so far as concerns votes, is true, at least in this section. We believe it to be true of all the State west of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. The white Republicans in the west amount to nothing outside a few counties and will readily yield to a goldbug leadership recruited from the Democratic party. The present alignment of parties, as shown in the legislative returns, can not in the nature of things be aught but temporary, and statesmanship that builds upon it. The negro is a two-edged sword, voting or not voting.

* * *

### THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Fayetteville Observer.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution says that since the publication of Governor Jarvis's extracts from our North Carolina constitution, it has been settled that there will be no suffrage amendment to our fundamental law. It is not stated who has settled this momentous question, in advance of the meeting of the Legislature. There is in our opinion an overwhelming sentiment among the Democratic masses in favor of settling it by a constitutional amendment, and not by an election law which may, possibly, enable party manipulators to control the will of the people.

In saying these things we are not at all opposing such legislation as is needed to remove the defects of existing election and other laws. That and the use of the Supreme Court's decision in this relation to differentiate the system of government of the negro counties from that of the white counties, are subjects of immediate legislation which we believe all factions of the party are agreed upon.

* * *

### NOW WANT A MORE HUMANE WAY.

Smithfield Herald.

We notice that the question of devising some way to limit the suffrage of the negro is extensively discussed these days. The recent experience of the people of North Carolina teaches them that in that unlimited and unrestricted right of suffrage exercised by the negro is a grave danger residing to some day threaten and destroy.

How to restriet it is not a problem for Democrats only to decide, but a serious question that appeals to every individual of the white race. It is more humane to prevent a domination by the negro by this means of restricting his suffrage than by the deadly Winchester.


TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.


The Mount Olive Enterprise says: The Delaware Manufacturing & Fruit Growing Co., from Bridgeville, Del., have bought land at Goshen Grove 3½ miles south of Mount Olive, in Duplin county. They brought with them seven car loads of machinery, including a saw mill, together with veneering machines, planers, barrel making machinery, small saws and cutters for making all kinds of packages for truckers and fruit growers. The increase of that kind of farming hereabout will keep their machinery running all the year round.

### JUDGE BATTLE'S FIRST COURT.

The regular December term of Halifax Criminal court begins Monday. Judge Dossey Battle, the newly elected Democratic judge of this criminal district will preside.


Don't Tobacco-Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.


# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors; the finances of the government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank; while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country.

A review of the relation of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms and involving far reaching consequences which will require the earnest attention of the congress.

In my last annual message very full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection as being by far the most important problem with which we were then called upon to deal. The considerations then advanced and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation. Setting aside, as logically unfounded or practically inadmissible, the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party, and forcible annexation of the island, I concluded it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had become irrevocably committed. Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remedy the evils so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country as well as to those of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal sentiment of humanity.

**Spain's Violated Pledges.**

The message then proceeds to show that no relief was afforded the stricken reconcentrados in Cuba, despite Spain's reiterated professions made in that regard, and follows with a discussion of the relief measures started in this country and managed by the American Red Cross. The message proceeds:

At this juncture, on the 15th of February last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and goodwill—a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that this shocking blow, falling upon a generous people, already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed, by whomsover wrought. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine, and only halted, through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

All these things carried conviction to the most thoughful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost unique, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses, an the 9th of March, appropriating fifty million dollars "for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith to be expended at the discretion of the president." That this act of prevision came none too soon was disclosed when the application of the fund was undertaken.

After referring to the notes presented by the continental powers that "humanity and moderation might mark the course of this government and people," and declaring that "still, animated by the hope of a peaceful solution and obeying the dictates of duty, no effort was relaxed to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle," the president discusses Spain's puerile "efforts" to produce peace and then his message of April 11, 1898, in which he declared that "the long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained."

**Our Citizens' Patriotic Response.**

Then follows a review of the events immediately preceding the declaration of war, and a reference to his proclamation of April 26 announcing the treatment proposed to be accorded to vessels and their cargoes as to blockade, contraband, etc. The message continues:

Our country thus, after an interval of half a century of peace with all nations, found itself engaged in deadly conflict with a foreign enemy. Every nerve was strained to meet the emergency. The response to the initial call for 125,000 volunteers was instant and complete, as was also the result of the second call of May 25th for 75,000 additional volunteers. The ranks of the regular army were increased to the limits provided by the act of April 26, 1898.

The enlisted force of the navy on the 15th day of August, when it reached its maximum, numbered 24,123 men and apprentices. One hunderd and three vessels were added to the navy by purchase, one was presented to the government, one was leased, and the four vessels of the International Navigation company, the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris, were chartered. In addition to these the revenue cutters and lighthouse tenders were turned over to the navy department and became temporarily a part of the auxiliary navy.

The maximum effective fighting force of the navy during the war, separated into classes, was as follows:

Four battleships of the first class; 1 battleship of the second class; 2 armored cruisers; 6 coast defense monitors, 1 armored ram, 12 protected cruisers, 3 unprotected cruisers, 18 gunboats, 1 dynamite criuser, 11 torpedo boats, vessels of the old navy, including monitors, 14. Auxiliary navy: Eleven auxiliary cruisers, 28 converted yachts, 27 converted tugs, 19 converted colliers, 15 revenue cutters, 4 lighthouse tenders and 19 miscellaneous vessels.

Reference is then made to the alarm felt along our Atlantic seaboard lest some attack might be made by the enemy, and of the measures taken to protect our large seacoast cities by the establishment of a coast defense and the planting of mines in the barbors. Then follows a discussion of the expenditures made from the $50,000,000 defense fund and of the prompt action of congress in authorizing a popular loan and passing the war revenue act. The message continues:

**The First Encounter of the War.**

It is not within the province of this message to narrate the history of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a brief recital of its more salient features is appropriate.

The first encounter of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnaissance in force at Matanzas, shelled the harbor forts, and demolished several new works in construction.

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hong Kong. Upon the colonial proclamation of neutrality being issued and the customary 24 hours' notice being given, it repaired to Mirs bay, near Hong Kong, whence it proceeded to the Philippine Islands under telegraphed orders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila. At daybreak on the 1st of May the American force entered Manila bay, and after a few hours' engagement effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of ten warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite, thus annihilating the Spanish naval power in the Pacific ocean and completely controlling the Bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. For this gallant achievement the congress, upon my recommendation, fitly bestowed upon the actors preferment and substantial reward. The effect of this remarkable victory upon the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of the war was instant. A prestige of invincibility thereby attached to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle. Reinforcements were hurried to Manila under the command of Major General Merritt and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns.

Proceeding, the message refers to the principal events of the war—the death of Ensign Worth Bagley, the "exceptional heroism of Lieutenant Hobson and his seven devoted volunteers," the invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico and the departure of Admiral Cervera's fleet from Cape Verde Islands. The landing of Shafter's army at Daiquiri and the capture of Santiago itself is dwelt upon, and then comes this tribute to the fleets of Sampson and Schley:

**Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.**

On the day following this brilliant achievement of our land forces, the 3d of July, occured the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron under command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed, the two torpedo boats being sunk, and the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon driven ashore. The Spanish admiral and over 1,300 men were taken prisoners, while the enemy's loss of life was deplorably large, some 600 perishing. On our side but one man was killed and one man seriously wounded.

Then follows the oft told story of the capitulation of Santiago, and a tribute to "the individual valor of officers and soldiers." The return of our soldiers from Cuba after only two months' absence is alluded to, and a splendid tribute is paid to "the patriotism and devotion of that large portion of our army which, although anxious to be ordered to the post of greatest exposure, fortunately was not required outside of the United States." The work of Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross society is also feelingly referred to.

The action of Spain in suing for peace, the presidential proclamation suspending hostilities and the appointment of the peace commissions is dealt with at length, and then comes the following with reference to Cuba:

**No Recommendations as to Policy.**

I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime and until congress has legislated otherwise it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation and give to the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

As soon as we are possession of Cuba and have pacified the island it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people, and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent and humane government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity and promote peace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquility in the island and a stable government iuuagurated military occupation will be continued.

With the one exception of the rupture with Spain the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality, and the close of the eventful year finds most of the issues that necessarily arise in the complex relations of sovereign states adjusted or presenting no obstacle to a just and honorable solution by amicable agreement.

**The Argentine-Chile Dispute.**

A long unsettled dispute as to the extended boundary between the Argentine Republic and Chile, stretching along the Andean crests from the southern border of the Atacama Desert to Magellan straits, nearly a third of the length of the South American continent, assumed an acute stage in the early part of the year, and afforded to this government occasion to express the hope that the resort to arbitration, already contemplated by existing conventions between the parties, might prevail despite the grave difficulties arising in its application. I am happy to say that arrangements to this end have been perfected, the questions of fact upon which the respective commissioners were unable to agree being in course of reference to her Britannic majesty for determination. A residual difference touching the northern boundary line across the Atacama Desert, for which existing treaties provided no adequate adjustment, bids fair to be settled in like manner.

I have found occasion to approach the Argentine government with a view to removing differences of rate charges imposed upon the cables of an American corporation in the transmission between Buenos Ayres and the cities of Uruguay and Brazil of through messages passing from and to the United States. Although the matter is complicated by exclusive concessions by Uruguay and Brazil to foreign companies, there is strong hope that a good understanding will be reached and that the important channels of commercial communication between the United States and the Atlantic cities of South America may be freed from an almost prohibitory discrimination.

In this relation I may be permitted to express my sense of the fitness of an international agreement whereby the interchange of messages over connecting cables may be regulated on a fair basis of uniformity.

The sympathy of the American people has justly been offered to the ruler and the people of Austro-Hungary by reason of the affliction that has lately befallen them in the assassination of the empress-queen of that historic realm.

**The Lattimer Shooting.**

On the 10th of September, 1897, a conflict took place at Lattimer, Pa., between a body of striking miners and the sheriff of Luzerne county and his deputies, in which 22 miners were killed and 44 wounded, of whom 10 of the killed and 12 of the wounded were Austrian and Hungarian subjects. This deplorable event naturally aroused the solicitude of the Austro-Hungarian government, which, on the assumption that the killing and wounding involved the unjustifiable misuse of authority, claimed reparation for the sufferers. Apart from the searching investigation and peremptory action of the authorities of Pennsylvania, the federal executive took appropriate steps to learn the merits of the case, in order to be in a position to meet the urgent complaint of a friendly power. The sheriff and his deputies, having been indicted for murder, were tried, and acquitted after protracted proceedings and the hearing of hundreds of witnesses on the ground that the killing was in the line of their official duty to uphold the law and preserve public order in the state. A representative of the department of justice attended the trial and reported its course fully. With all the facts in its possession this government expects to reach a harmonious understanding on the subject with that of Austrio-Hungary, notwithstanding the renewed claim of the latter, after learning the results of the trial, for indemnity for its injured subjects.

Despite the brief time allotted for preparation, the exhibits of this country at the Universal Exposition at Brussels in 1897 enjoyed the singular distinction of a larger proportion of awards, having regard to the number and classes of articles entered, than those of other countries. The worth of such a result in making known our national capacity to supply the world's markets is obvious.

Exhibitions of this international character are becoming more frequent as the exchanges of commercial countries grow more intimate and varied. Hardly a year passes that this government is not invited to national participation at some important foreign center, but often on too short notice to permit of recourse to congress for the power and means to do so. My predecessors have suggested the advisability of providing by a general enactment and a standing appropriation for accepting such invitations and for representation of this country by a commission. This plan has my cordial approval.

**Our Interests in China.**

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers; but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene. Our position among nations, having a large Pacific coast and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther Orient, gives us the equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard, and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our government. The territories of Kiao-Chow, of Wei-hai-wai, and of Port Arthur and Tallenwan, leased to Germany, Great Britain and Russia respectively for terms of years, will, it is announced, be open to international commerce during such alien occupation; and if no discriminating treatment of American citizens and their trade be found to exist, or be hereafter developed, the desire of this government would appear to be realized.

In this relation, as showing the volume and value of our exchanges with China and the peculiarly favorable conditions which exist for their expansion in the normal course of trade, I refer to the communication addressed to the speaker of the house of representatives by the secretary of the treasury on the 14th of last June, with its accompanying letter of the secretary of state, recommending an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire and report as to the opportunities for and obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. I cordially urge that the recommendation receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merit.

**Our Warships in Chinese Waters.**

Meanwhile, there may be just ground for disquietude in view of the unrest and revival of the old sentiment of opposition and prejudice to alien people which pervades certain of the Chinese provinces. As in the case of the attacks upon our citizens in Szechuan and at Kutien in 1895, the United States minister has been instructed to secure the fullest measure of protection, both local and imperial, for any menaced American interests, and to demand, in case of lawless injury to person or property, instant reparation appropriate to the case. Warships have been stationed at Tientsin for more ready observation of the disorders which have invaded even the Chinese capital, so as to be in a position to act should need arise, while a guard of marines has been sent to Peking to afford the minister the same measure of authoritative protection as the representatives of other nations have been constrained to employ.

The Cerruti claim against the republic of Columbia, in which President Cleveland, as arbitrator, awarded Cerruti, an Italian subject, a money consideration for damages, and which was finally settled by Italy making a naval demonstration to collect the award, is referred to, as well as the unpaid claim of $90,000 of an American citizen against the Dominican republic. Regarding the Paris exposition the message recommends an increase of the appropriation to at least $1,000,000 to further our interests at that exposition, and says further:

**Negotiations With Germany.**

Negotiations to the same end with Germany have been set on foot. Meanwhile no effort has been relaxed to convince the imperial government of the thoroughness of our inspection of pork products for exportation and it is trusted that the efficient administration of this measure by the department of agriculture will be recognized as a guarantee of the healthfulness of the food staples we send abroad to countries where their use is large and necessary.

Reference is then made to Germany's prohibition of the importation of fresh fruits from this country, the alleged reason being the fear of disseminating the San Jose scale insect, a prohibition that was subsequently extended to dried fruits. The president says:

As was to be expected, the alarm reached to other countries, and Switzerland has adopted similar inhibition. Efforts are in progress to induce the German and Swiss governments to relax the prohibition in favor of dried fruits shown to have been cured under circumstances rendering the existence of animal life impossible.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the diplomatic and consular represetatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation. I may be allowed to make fitting allusion to the instance of Mr. Ramsden, her majesty's consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death after distinguished service and untiring effort during the siege of that city was sincerely lamented.

**The Canada Negotiations.**

It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development.

The president goes into a history of the events leading to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, calls attention to the fact that our consular offices have ceased to exist in Hawaii, and says:

Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and with other countries remain unchanged until legislation shall otherwise provide. The consuls of Hawaii, here and in foreign countries, continue to fulfill their commercial agencies, while the United States consulate at Honolulu is maintained for all appropriate services pertaining to trade and revenue. It would be desirable that all foreign consuls in the Hawaiian Islands should receive new exequaturs from this government.

The extradition treaty with Mexico, and controversies arising therefrom are referred to at length, and the conclusion of a new convention is favored, toward which negotiations are now on foot.

After reference to the raising of the Russian mission here and our mission in St. Petersburg to ambassadorships the message has this to say of the tsar's disarmament proposition:

The proposal of the tsar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many peoples in time of peace was communicated to this government with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference which it is contemplated to assemble with a view to discussing the means of accomplishing so desirable a result. His majesty was at once informed to the cordial sympathy of this government with the principle involved in his exalted proposal and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference.

Regarding the death of Malietoa, king of Samoa, the message says:

Whether the death of Malietoa and the return of his old time rival Mataafa will add to the undesirable complications which the execution of the tripartite general act has heretofore developed remains to be seen.

After references to the war agreement recognizing the Geneva conference and the Red Cross, our differences with Turkey, the efficient work of the Bureau of American Republics and the work of collecting industrial statistics through our consuls abroad the message says:

**Burdens and Waste of War.**

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire, in common with most civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. It is true we may suffer in such cases less than other communities, but all nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneasiness and apprehension into which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire commercial world. It should be our object, therefore, to minimize, so far as practicable, this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably best be accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers. The United States government has for many years advocated this humane and beneficent principle, and is now in position to recommend it to other powers without the imputation of selfish motives. I, therefore, suggest for your consideration that the executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers.

A chapter on the report of the secretary of the treasury follows, and the president says:

In my judgment, the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

On our changed foreign relations the message points out the need for the prompt adoption of a maritime policy which will establish regular and frequent steamship communication with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The especial need for a systematic investigation of the cause and prevention of yellow fever is also earnestly urged.

**Urges an Increased Regular Army.**

The president strongly endorses the recommendation of the secretary of war for the increase of the regular army to 100,000 men, and declares it his purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. "This," says the president, "will be only an act of justice, and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency."

A chapter on the Pacific railroads follows, and then the president refers to the crowded condition of the building occupied by the department of justice and urges that the building be enlarged. A chapter on the extension of our postal system to our new possessions follows, and then the president takes up the report of the secretary of the navy, earnestly endorsing the secretary's recommendations for the increase of the navy and for the revival of the grades of admiral and vice admiral.

The importance of early legislation providing for the taking of the twelfth census is urged, and a chapter on pensions shows that the amount appropriated for pensions for the fiscal year 1898 was $140,000,00.

The work of the department of agriculture, says the message, has been active the past year, explorers having been sent abroad for seeds and plants that may be useful to the United States, while the work of the experiment stations have been signally instructive to farmers.

The message concludes:

In the year 1900 will occur the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent capital of the government of the United States by authority of an act of congress approved July 16, 1790. In May, 1800, the archives and general offices of the federal government were removed to this place. On the 17th of November, 1800, the national congress met here for the first time, and assumed exclusive control of the federal district and city. This interesting event assumes all the more significance when we recall the circumstances attending the choosing of the site, the naming of the Capital in honor of the Father of his Country, and the interest taken by him in the adoption of plans for its future development on a magnificent scale.

**The Capital's Centennial.**

A movement lately inaugurated by the citizens to have the anniversary celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including perhaps the establishment of a handsome permanent memorial to mark so historical an occasion, and to give it more than local recognition, has met with general favor on the part of the public.

I recommend to the congress the granting of an appropriation for this purpose and the appointment of a committee from its respective bodies. It might also be advisable to authorize the president to appoint a committee from the country at large, which, acting with the congressional and District of Columbia committees, can complete the plans for an appropriate national celebration.

The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment; a measure providing better protection for seamen is proposed; the rightful application of the eight hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration, and I commend these subjects to the careful attention of congress.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.


DISEASES THAT KILL

*Consumption is catarrh of the lungs. Certain complications make consumption incurable.*

Most cases of death from consumption are the direct result of neglected catarrh.

Pe-ru-na works harmoniously with nature to eject the tubercles from the lungs, and works so successfully that if there is a cure for consumption Pe-ru-na is the remedy.

Read this letter from Mrs. H. A. Tyner, of Four Oaks, N. C., about her daughter, Mrs. L. Keene. She says:

*Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.*

DEAR SIRS:—"My daughter had every symptom of consumption—suppression of menses, night sweats and great emaciation. She was so low that none of our neighbors thought she could live. In May Mr. C. R. Adams, of this place, who had taken Pe-ru-na, told me if anything would help her Pe-ru-na would. I got a bottle of it and some rock candy and began giving it to her. During the first few days she was so weak she could only take a half teaspoonful at a time, but I gave it to her as often as she could bear it. In less than a week she could walk two hundred yards and back without resting; she kept getting stronger, and in twelve months she seemed to be as well as she ever was in her life. I feel, and so does every one that knew about her sickness, that Pe-ru-na saved her life. My daughter's name is Mrs. L. Keene."

Ask your Druggist for an 1899 Pe-ru-na Almanac.



**Valuable to Women.**

Especially valuable to women is Browns' Iron Bitters. Backache vanishes, headache disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and the glow of health readily comes to the pallid cheek when this wonderful remedy is taken. For sickly children or overworked men it has no equal. No home should be without this famous remedy. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.


**Servian Marriages.**

Servian men do not marry for love, but to secure an additional worker for the household, so very young men marry women several years older than themselves, as girls are less experienced in housework. In the lower and middle classes women are always helped last, and may not sit down unbidden in the presence of the men.


# Catarrh Leads to Consumption.

## A Forerunner of the Most Fatal Disease.

Though its offensive features are sometimes almost unbearable, few people are aware of the danger of which Catarrh is the forerunner. Catarrh invariably leads to Consumption. Growing worse and worse each winter, those who rely upon the usual treatment of sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures find that it is impossible to check the disease with these local applications which only reach the surface. The offensive discharge increases all the while, causing a feeling of personal defilement, and gets deeper and deeper until it is only a question of a short time until the lungs are affected.

The importance of the proper treatment can therefore be readily appreciated. But no good whatever can be expected from local applications, as such treatment never did cure Catarrh, and never will.

"I had such a severe case of Catarrh that I lost my hearing in one ear, and part of the bone in my nose sloughed off. I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, but each winter the disease seemed to have a firmer hold on me. I had finally been declared incurable when I decided to try S. S. S. It seemed to get right at the seat of the disease, and cured me permanently, for I have had no touch of Catarrh for seven years.

"MRS. JOSEPHINE POLHILL,
"Due West, S. C."

Those who have had the first touch of Catarrh will save endless suffering by taking the right remedy at the outset. Others who have for years sought relief and found only disappointment in local treatment will find it wise to waste no further time on sprays, washes, inhaling mixtures, etc., which are only temporary and can not save them from Consumption. Catarrh is a deep-seated blood disease. S. S. S. is the only remedy which can reach the very bottom of the disease and cure it permanently.

Books sent free by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

# THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 8, 1898.

Entered in Post Office in Raleigh, N. C. as second class matter.


Col. Burgwin, who was last week mustered out of the United States volunteer service, will in a few days resume his duties as national bank examiner, the position he filled at the time of his appointment as colonel of the Second Regiment.

The Democratic majority in the State is indicated in the vote of Judge Hoke over J. B. Evans. The vote received by Judge Hoke is 177,449 and that cast for Eaves is 159,511. This gives Judge Hoke a majority of 17,938, and may be taken as the Democratic majority in the State. It is not quite so large as was at first thought.

The report of the directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Morganton, to the Governor, states that there are now 200 children in that institution. The new building, one of the best in the State, will not be completed till Spring. The terms of five members of the board expire in March, and the Legislature will elect their successors.


**An Uncertain Disease.**

There is no disease more uncertain in its nature than dyspepsia. Physicians say that the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter how severe, or under what disguise dyspepsia attacks you, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure it. Invaluable in all diseases of the stomach, blood and nerves. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.


The Attorney General of the United States has written a letter directing United States District Attorney Bernard of North Carolina, to at once proceed to indict the men who drove United States Commissioner Bunting from Wilmington. Bunting, together with ex-Chief of Police Melton and a man named Gill, from Wilmington, are now in Washington.


# TAPE WORMS

**"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."**

GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 515

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.


## NEW COUNTY OFFICIALS.

At noon Monday the terms of the Pop-Rep. fusion county officers expired, and their newly-elected Democratic successors were installed into office, in the presence of the Board of County Commissioners.

Commissioner Julius Lewis was chosen chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and Mr. D. I. Fort, chief clerk to Register of Deeds Hood, who is ex-officio clerk to the board, performed the duties of that position for his chief.

Armistead Jones, Esq., chairman of the Democratic county committee, was elected county attorney, to succeed J. C. Logan Harris, Esq., and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties—duties with which he is familiar, having served in that capacity before.

M. W. Page was sworn in as Sheriff; Ex-Mayor W. M. Russ, as Clerk Superior Court; W. H. Hood, as Register of Deeds; B. P. Williamson, as Treasurer, and Messrs. Julius Lewis, W. C. Brewer and —— Pegram as county commissioners. These are all good men and we predict that they will give Wake county a good, clean administration.


**Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.**

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.


## TREASURER WORTH'S DISCOVERY.

While going through an old vault in the State Treasury last week, Mr. Worth found a bundle of dust laden old bonds, which had lost none of their attractiveness of appearance and crispness. There were $69,000 worth of these old bonds and they were issued under the act of '68. They were made fundable under the act of '79 at 15 cents on the dollar. In other words, that act made the old bonds fundable in new 4 per cent. bonds at 15 cents on the dollar. So their real value is $9,135.

The question is, how came the bonds in the Treasury, and to whom do they belong. It is not believed that they are the property of the State, because if they were they would have been accounted for.

The Treasurer informed the Governor and Council of State of his discovery, and asked whether he should fund them and put the proceeds in the Treasury or turn them over to the General Assembly.

The Council of State recommended that the Treasurer report the matter to the General Assembly and this will be done.


**The Appetite of a Goat.**

Lose Stomach Poor dyspeptics wonder. All such should send out that Dr. King's New Life Pills the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite sound digestion and a regulate bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy.

Sold by all druggists. 4

COLOR and flavor of fruits, size, quality and appearance of vegetables, weight and plumpness of grain, are all produced by Potash.

# Potash,

properly combined with Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen, and liberally applied, will improve every soil and increase yield and quality of any crop.

Write and get Free our pamphlets, which tell how to buy and use fertilizers with greatest economy and profit.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.


## OPENING OF CONGRESS.

### The President's Message Read—Proceedings Uninteresting.

The last session of the Fifty-first Congress assembled Monday.

SENATE CONVENED.

When the Senate convened the chamber presented a noble and beautiful appearance. By 11 o'clock the public and private galleries were filled almost to their capacity with a distinguished assemblage, including many ladies in brilliant attire.

On the floor, the display of flowers was unusually beautiful for the opening day of a session of Congress. The odor of flowers filled the chamber.

During a recess of three-quarters of an hour, while the Senate was awaiting the presentation of the message from the President the members of the joint high committee held an informal levee, greeting personally nearly all of the members of the American Senate.

The reading of the President's message, which occupied two hours and eighteen minutes, was received with very careful attention for an hour, but after, the Senators drifted to the cloak rooms or to the committee rooms, where they could peruse the message at their leisure in the printed copies which had been furnished them.

When the clerk had concluded the reading, Mr. Mason, of Illinois, presented a telegram from Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, announcing that illness prevented his attendance at the opening of the session.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House the greetings of the members were most cordial, and there was no outcropping of partisan rancor to mar the occasion. One of the most striking incidents was the cordial meeting between the floor leaders of the respective sides, Messrs. Dingley and Bailey. In view of the gossip about the possibility of Mr. Bailey being deposed as the minority leader, it is significant that the Speaker named Mr. Bailey as the minority member of the committee to wait upon the President, an honor always bestowed upon the recognized leader of the minority. Speaker Reed received a warm welcome from both sides of the House when he ascended the rostrum to call the House to order; but perhaps the greatest personal ovation to any member was that given Major General Wheeler, of Alabama, who has not been seen by many of his old colleagues since he went to the front at the head of the cavalry division of General Shafter's army.

The floral tributes to day were unusually numerous and made the hall a veritable bower of beautiful flowers. The proceedings themselves were dull, all interest centering in the reading of the President's message. For over two hours the clerk droned through the long document, but the interest of members and spectators never flagged. No expressions of approval or disapproval interrupted the reading.


## ASTHMA CAN BE CURED

*A NOTED PHYSICIAN WILL PROVE THIS TO SUFFERS IN RALEIGH.*

The progress of modern medical science has led to the discovery of successful methods of treatment for most of those maladies once regarded as incurable. Asthma has always been regarded as belonging to this obstinate class baffling the skill of the greatest physicians. Thousands of sufferers know by their own experience that little, if any, relief has been afforded them by the methods heretofore employed. Dr. Rudolph Schiffman the noted physician has, after a life-long study of Asthma and kindred diseases, discovered a remedy which not only gives instant relief in the severest cases of Asthma, Hay Fever and Bronchitis, but has actually cured thousands whose cases had been pronounced incurable. So complete is his confidence in his remedy, that to overcome the skepticism of the public growing out of the failure of other remedies, Dr. Schiffman requests this paper to announce that for the next three days he offers a liberal sample box of "Schiffman's Asthma Cure" free of charge to all persons applying at J. H. Bobbitt's Drug Store, Fayetteville & S. Market Sts. He believes that an actual test will be the most convincing, and in fact the only way to overcome the natural prejudice of thousands of Asthmatics who have heretofore sought relief in vain. Persons living out of town will receive a package free, postpaid, by writing direct to Dr. R. Schiffman, 315 Rosabel St., St. Paul, Minn., before Dec. 15th, as no free samples can be obtained after that date. Send simply your name and address plainly written on a post card.


## THE SIXTY-SECOND SESSION

### TO THE NORTH CAROLINA METHODIST CONFERENCE NOW ON AT ELIZABETH CITY.

The Sixty-second annual meeting of the North Carolina Conference convened Nov. 30, in Elizabeth City, with Bishop Fitzgerald presiding. At the first roll call, one hundred and fifteen members responded. Rev. W. L. Cunninggim, secretary of the last conference, was re-elected to that position, with Rev. N. H. D. Wilson as assistant, and Geo. T. Simmons statistical secretary. From a special to the News and Observer we make the following extracts from the first day's proceedings:

Rev. J. N. Cole moved that a commission of four be appointed to confer on the paper question with a similar committe from the Western N. C. conference, which was adopted.

Rev. B. R. Hall moved that a telegraphic message of fraternal greeting be sent Dr. Jesse Cunninggim, who missed to-day, on account of illness, the first roll call in 43 years.

The second day of the session opened with a much larger attendance of preachers and lay-delegates. The presiding Bishop was in fine spirits, feeling much better than he had in weeks.

Rev. Dr. Penick, of the Baptist Church; and Rev. Dr. Johnson, of the Presbyterian Church, were introduced to the conference. Dr. Penick said to the conference, "We will meet you on the shores of Cuba and Porto Rico." Bishop Fitzgerald responded thus, "If you get there before we do"—"Well, you know the rest."

One of the most touching features of the conference was the reading of a letter from Dr. J. A. Cunniggim, whose illness prevented him from attending conference. Mr. Cunninggim will no longer take work in the Conference. His ministry has been long and faithful. He retires with the love of every member of the conference.

The discussion of the Publishing House claim was made the special order of the day for for Friday. The paper question has not yet been discussed in open conference.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 1.—Revs. W. C. Norman, J. E. Underwood, R. B. John, and laymen H. C. Wall and L. L. Smith were named as special committee on Publishing House Claims.

Rev W. B. Moore was transferred to the Virginia Conference.

A. B. Crumpler and Edward Kelly, local preachers, were reported as having withdrawn from the ministry and membership and surrendering their credentials Rev. Crumpler, who leaves the church, is the aggressive Sanctification leader in North Carolina.

The third day's session of the conference was opened with religious services, conducted by Rev. J. W. Jenkins. The characters of the preachers of the Durham district were passed.

Bishop Fitzgerald announces the following commission to meet with a commission appointed at the late session of the Western N. C. Conference on the Christian Advocate, viz: Rev. J. N. Oole, Rev. J. F. Underwood, L. W. McMillan and W. H. Branson.

Hon. L. L. Smith read the report of the committee on the Publishing House claim. This report condemned Stahlman and the lack of candor on the part of the book agents in not stating the whole truth in the matter of the telegrams. It expressed the opinion that the whole amount should be refunded rather than the Church should suffer. It recommended that if the United States Senate shall by affirmative vote declare that the said bill would not have passed but for the deception, that the money be returned to the United States treasury. After some discussion the report was adopted.

Washington was selected as the place for holding the next Conference.

Dr. Kilgo made a strong address at night at the educational meeting.

The opening of the fourth day's session. Religious services were conducted this morning by R. J. Sanford. Bishop Fitzgerald presided. A letter from Dr. Tillett, of Vanderbilt University, was read and referred to the Educational committee.

Rev. W. L. Cunninggim was elected Conference Trustee in place of Dr. Jesse Cunninggim, resigned.

Rev. M. J. Hunt and T. J. Browning were placed on the superannuated list by a vote of the Conference.

Question 20 was resumed and the following preachers passed examination of character and made reports: W. H. Townsend, W. A. Forbes, J. W. Martin, D. C. Geddie, J. A. Rouse, L. S. Etheridge, D. A. Futrell, W. A. Jenkins, A. R. Raven, C. W. Smith, J. J. Porter and H. B. Anderson, C. P. Snow was located at his own request.

The special order for 11 o'clock being the charge to the class of Deacons. The following composed the class who were admitted into full connection: B. C. Thompson, R. H. Willis, A. J. Graves and Albert Barnes.

Call of Question 20 was again taken up, and the following members of the Conference had characters passed and submitted reports: J. E. Underwood, J. T. Bagwell, A. D. Retts, B. B. Culbreth, C. H. Jerome, R. F. Bumpass, J. B. Hurley, N. M. Watson, W. T. Moyle and L. O. Wyche.

*THE M. E. PUBLISHING HOUSE MATTER.*

There is a clear ring in the resolutions adopted by the North Carolina Methodist Conference, now in session at Elizabeth City. The resolutions are appended:

"Whereas, The payment by the government of the United States to the publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of $288,000 is regarded by the whole Church as a very tardy payment of a just claim, due for the use of said house by the United States army and acknowledged by all who know the facts to be eminently just upon its merits, and,

"Whereas, After the bill in Congress, authorizing the payment of said claim, has passed the House of Representatives, and while pending in the Senate, one Stahlman, employed to prosecute the said claim, openly deceived certain Senators as to the amount of his compensation and Barbee & Smith, agents of said Publishing House, when called upon, did not express the whole truth in regard to the same; now therefore,

"Resolved 1, That the North Carolina Conference hereby condemn the open deception of Stahlman, and the want of candor on the part of Barbee & Smith.

"Resolved 2, That we have confidence in the godly judgment of our Bishops to protect the church, in this emergency, from any stain of dishonor in regard to this whole matter, feeling as we do that the entire amount should be refunded rather than the church should suffer any stain of dishonor therefrom.

"Resolved 3, That if the United States Senate shall by affirmative vote declare that the said bill would not have passed the Senate but for the deception above mentioned, then we recommend the return of the money to the Treasury of the United States.

"Resolved 4, That we recommend that proper effort be made to elicit an expression from the United States Senate upon the point above suggested.

(Signed)

"W. C. NORMAN,
"R. B. JOHN,
"J. E. UNDERWOOD,
"H. C. WALL,
"L. L. SMITH."


**Discovered by a Woman.**

Another great discovery has been made, and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three years she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at R. H. Holliday & Son's Drug store.

Sold by all druggists. 4

## THE FIRST BABY.

### Its Coming is Looked Forward to With Both Joy and Fear and its Safe Arrival is Hailed With Pride and Delight by All.

The arrival of the first baby in the household is the happiest and most important event of married life. The young wife who is to become a mother delights to think of the happiness in store for her when the little one shall nestle upon her breast and latterly she shall hear it lisp the sweet and holy name, "mother." But her happy anticipation quickly vanishes when she realizes the terrible pain and suffering through which she must pass while bringing the little one into the world. An indescribable fear of the danger attendant upon the ordeal soon dissipates her joyfulness.

Thousands of women have learned by experience that there is absolutely no necessity for the sufferings which attend child-birth; they know that by the use of "Mother's Friend"—a scientific liniment—for a few weeks before the trying hour, expectant mothers can so prepare themselves for the final hour that the pain and suffering of the dreaded event are entirely obviated and it is safely passed through with comparatively little discomfort.

All women are interested, and especially expectant mothers who for the first time have to undergo this trial, is such a remedy; for they know the pain and suffering, to say nothing of the danger, which is in store for them. "Mother's Friend" is woman's greatest blessing, for it takes her safely through the severest ordeal of her life. Every woman should be glad to read the little book "Before Baby is Born," which contains information of great value to all. It will be sent free to any one who sends their address to The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**Glorious News.**

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give her no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Guaranteed.

Sold by all druggists. 4


## AS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

*STATE SUPERINTENDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.*

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued in pamphlet form his recommendations to be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina. This is done in order that they may be read and criticized by newspapers, teachers and other friends of public schools before the full report is printed. In this way the Superintendent hopes to take advantage of any valuable suggestions that may be made and eliminate from his report any recommendations that may not be sound and for the best interests of the public school system of North Carolina.

In brief he makes in this pamphlet the following recommendations.

1. That the State Board of Examiners be retained and its powers enlarged.

2. That the County Board of Education be required to publish an itemized statement annually of the receipts and disbursements of the school fund.

3. That no man should be eligible to the office of county superintendent unless he is a graduate from some college, or if not a graduate, shall, at least, be competent to take the examinations for life certificate.

4. That no man should be eligible to the office of school committee unless he can write his name, is qualified to do ordinary business and is known to be in favor of public education.

5. That the township system be continued, the number of committeemen being changed to six instead of five as at present—three whites and three negroes, each race to control its own schools.

6. That the State Board of Examiners instead of the State Board of Education have general management of the Colored Normal Schools, and the number of these schools be reduced to three—Elizabeth City, Fayetteville and Winston.

7. That the adoption of textbooks be put in the hands of the State Board of Examiners.

8. That the gross earnings of railroads, steamboat companies, etc., be taxed. This would add $400,000 more to the public school fund.

9. That laws be passed encouraging and providing for local taxation and private contributions to the public schools of any district.

10. I advise that the General Assembly give us some mild form of compulsory attention to begin with.

11. I advise that we add Civil Government to our list of subjects to be taught in our public schools.

The most important thing the General Assembly of 1899 has to do is to legislate to increase the school fund. I have tried to show how this may be done elsewhere.

The next act, in importance, is to legislate so that we may have a wise expenditure of this fund.


IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH, Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents per bottle.


## THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

RESULT IN JUDICIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY AVERAGE ABOUT 17,900.

The official vote has been completed by Dr. Thompson, Secretary of State.

Dr. Thompson, the Secretary of State, has issued certificates of election to Congressmen-elect Thomas and Crawford.

He is undecided as to whom he will issue certificates in cases where there are palpable clerical errors. The matter has been referred to the Attorney General for an official opinion. This will be given this week. If the Attorney General advises the Secretary of State to issue a certificate to Judge George H. Brown, Jr., who is deprived of his full vote as a result of clerical carelessness, he will do so.

There are no irregularities in the vote cost for Judge Wm. A. Hoke and his opponent, Eaves. The vote for Judge Hokes and Mr. Eaves is an average one, and we give it in tabulated form herewith:

| | Eaves. | Hoke. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamance | 2,239 | 2,616 |
| Alexander | 811 | 892 |
| Alleghany | 584 | 853 |
| Anson | 1,403 | 1,873 |
| Ashe | 1,815 | 1,704 |
| Beaufort | 2,291 | 2,602 |
| Bertie | 2,013 | 1,732 |
| Bladen | 1,428 | 1,676 |
| Brunswick | 1,210 | 1,193 |
| Buncombe | 3,868 | 4,438 |
| Burke | 1,324 | 1,474 |
| Cabarrus | 1,307 | 1,949 |
| Caldwell | 797 | 1,190 |
| Cambden | 555 | 606 |
| Carteret | 1,053 | 1,300 |
| Caswell | 1,637 | 1,445 |
| Catawba | 1,514 | 1,988 |
| Chatham | 2,112 | 2,052 |
| Cherokee | 939 | 972 |
| Chowan | 1,174 | 994 |
| Clay | 365 | 437 |
| Cleveland | 1,530 | 2,455 |
| Columbus | 1,531 | 2,116 |
| Craven | 2,885 | 2,076 |
| Cumberland | 2,235 | 2,405 |
| Currituck | 497 | 963 |
| Dare | 457 | 499 |
| Davidson | 2,092 | 2,409 |
| Davie | 1,097 | 915 |
| Duplin | 1,839 | 2,109 |
| Durham | 1,895 | 2,534 |
| Edgecombe | 2,498 | 2,891 |
| Forsyth | 3,324 | 3,009 |
| Franklin | 2,409 | 2,698 |
| Gaston | 1,731 | 2,348 |
| Gates | 778 | 1,103 |
| Graham | 379 | 370 |
| Granville | 2,279 | 2,236 |
| Greene | 1,237 | 1,218 |
| Guilford | 3,214 | 4,211 |
| Halifax | 2,677 | 3,684 |
| Harnett | 1,348 | 1,617 |
| Haywood | 1,041 | 1,853 |
| Henderson | 1,313 | 1,048 |
| Hertford | 1,460 | 1,183 |
| Hyde | 969 | 994 |
| Iredell | 2,096 | 2,795 |
| Jackson | 997 | 1,156 |
| Johnson | 2,040 | 3,737 |
| Jones | 851 | 821 |
| Lenoir | 1,695 | 2,035 |
| Lincoln | 1,118 | 1,341 |
| Macon | 971 | 1,050 |
| Madison | 2,154 | 1,272 |
| Martin | 1,556 | 1,700 |
| McDowell | 1,017 | 1,257 |
| Mecklenburg | 3,526 | 5,185 |
| Mitchell | 1,639 | 672 |
| Montgumery | 1,193 | 1,368 |
| Moore | 2,017 | 2,143 |
| Nash | 2,219 | 2,530 |
| New Hanover | 2,641 | 2,804 |
| Northampton | 2,228 | 1,815 |
| Onslow | 877 | 1,451 |
| Orange | 1,265 | 1,530 |
| Pamlico | 826 | 758 |
| Pasquotank | 1,391 | 1,372 |
| Pender | 1,255 | 1,295 |
| Perquimans | 992 | 695 |
| Person | 1,512 | 1,600 |
| Pitt | 2,799 | 3,224 |
| Polk | 657 | 505 |
| Randolph | 2,742 | 2,675 |
| Richmond | 1,688 | 2,732 |
| Robeson | 2,804 | 3,535 |
| Rockingham | 2,673 | 2,950 |
| Rowan | 1,533 | 2,950 |
| Rutherford | 1,685 | 2,260 |
| Sampson | 2,437 | 1,736 |
| Stanly | 541 | 1,238 |
| Stokes | 1,904 | 1,679 |
| Surry | 2,391 | 2,347 |
| Swain | 701 | 744 |
| Transylvania | 646 | 606 |
| Tyrell | 472 | 523 |
| Union | 1,430 | 2,510 |
| Vance | 1,791 | 1,233 |
| Wake | 5,084 | 5,664 |
| Warren | 2,251 | 1,217 |
| Washington | 1,237 | 817 |
| Watauga | 1,155 | 1,115 |
| Wayne | 2,538 | 3,454 |
| Wilkes | 2,649 | 1,754 |
| Wilson | 2,040 | 2,458 |
| Yadkin | 1,610 | 1,007 |
| Yancey | 850 | 977 |
| Total | 159,511 | 177,449 |

The following is the result of the official count in the Secretary of State's office for Congressmen:

FIRST DISTRICT.

John H. Small, Dem. ..... 19,732
Harry Skinner, Pop. ..... 18,263
Joshua L. Whedbee ..... 97
Small's majority, 1,499.
Small's majority, 1,462.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Geo. H. White, Rep. ..... 17,561
Wm. E. Fountain, Dem. ..... 14,947
Jas. B. Lloyd, Pop. ..... 2,447

THIRD DISTRICT.

John E. Fowler, Pop. ..... 15,819
Chas. R. Thomas, Dem. ..... 16,008
James B. Lloyd ..... 1
Thomas' majority, 188.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Jos. J. Jenkins, Pop. ..... 18,581
John W. Atwater, Ind. Pop. ..... 19,419
Atwater's plurality, 838.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Spencer B. Adams, Rep. ..... 18,607
Wm. W. Kitchin ..... 20,869
Kitchin's majority, 2,259.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

John D. Bellamy, Dem. ..... 22,168
Oliver H. Dockery, Rep. ..... 17,329
Bellamy's majority, 5,847.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Theodore Kluttz, Dem. ..... 20,763
Morrison H. Caldwell, Pop. ..... 14,661
Thos. P. Johnson ..... 79
Kluttz's plurality, 6,030.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Romas Z. Linney, Rep. ..... 17,414
Edward F. Lovell, Dem. ..... 16,137
Linney's majority, 1,110.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Richmond Pearson, Pop. ..... 19,368
Wm. T. Crawford, Dem. ..... 19,606
Crawford's majority, 144.

## STATE NEWS.

The commissioned officers of the 1st Regiment of the State Guards met at Goldsboro last week for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing two years. The following officers were elected. Colonel Walker Taylor, of Wilmington, N. C.; Lieutenant Colonel, W. E. Warren, Majors, J. C. Bond of Edenton, H. C. Bragaw of Washington.

## HELD UP BY BUTLER.

### THE SENATOR WAS OPPOSED TO NEGRO POSTMASTERS. SECURED THE REJECTION OF ONE.

### In Another Case Mr. Butler was Successful in Postponing Confirmation and Also Delayed Action on the Nomination of a Negro Postmaster for Wilson—A Spirited Debate in Executive Session With Senator Pritchard—Effects Were Predicted.

Washington Post, Dec. 2nd.

The interview in The Post yesterday morning with Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, relative to the appointment of negroes to Federal offices in that State, gives especial interest to some facts which can now be made public for the first time regarding these appointments.

The Post can assert, upon absolute authority, that these very appointments were the subject of disagreement between Senator Pritchard and his Populist colleague, Senator Butler. The latter had apparently very little sympathy with the appointment of negroes to Federal office, and it was due to him, in fact, that the confirmation of more than one negro official, nominated by the President, was held up in the Senate. Three cases can now be recalled in which Mr. Butler's opposition was particularly manifest. In one of these, the post-postmastership of Scotland Neck, in Halifax county, Mr. Butler secured the rejection of the negro nominee. The original charge was that the would be-postmaster was the father of an illegitimate child, and later it was asserted that he was interested in a barroom, having apparently transferred his ownership in order to get the Presidential appointment.

TWO OTHER CASES CITED.

The case of the negro selected for postmaster at Rocky Mount was held up successfully by Mr. Butler, the charge against this appointee being that he allowed negro loafers to congregate around his office, to the annoyance of the public, besides which he was inefficient. In still another case, the postmaster of Wilson, Mr. Butler figured as the objector, but although the confirmation was delayed, the Senate finally agreed to the appointment on the eve of the adjournment of the session. The negro postmaster at Wilson was quite a factor in the recent North Carolina campaign. Wilson is a pretty city of some 8,000 people, and is quite a busy railroad center, so that the appointment of a colored man to be its postmaster raised considerable talk. The feeling against the negroes in the city was very strong, and even Senator Butler failed to keep an engagement to speak there. His effort to save the city from it negro postmaster was probably not known at the time.

TOOK ISSUE WITH PRITCHARD.

It is said that a very spirited debate took place one afternoon in executive session between Senator Pritchard and Senator Butler, the former demanding prompt confirmation of his negro appointees and Mr. Butler arguing for delay. In that debate Mr. Butler told Mr. Pritchard that the appointment of so many negro Federal officials would be resented by the white people of the State, and that the result would be the return of white Republicans and Populists to the Democratic party, even if a race war did not occur. It is said by those who heard the speech that Mr. Butler spoke like a prophet, for he predicted the identical situation which has since attracted the attention of the whole country.


**He Fooled the Surgeons.**

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best Salve in the World. 25 cents a box.

Sold by all druggists. 4


At a meeting of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce the matter of Railroad Commissioner was taken up. A resolution to endorse Frank McNeill, of Wilmington, as a member of the commission was defeated by postponing action.


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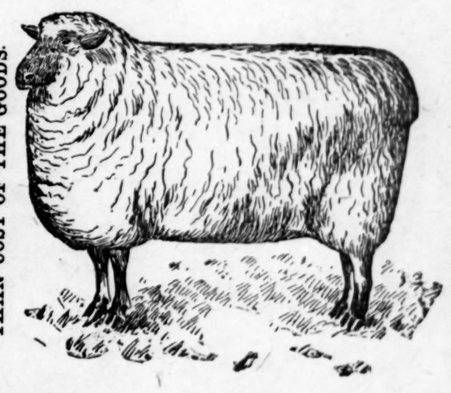

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## STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS,
WAKE COUNTY,
Raleigh N. C., Nov. 25th, 1898.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 713, of The Code, the following statement showing items and nature of all compensation audited by the Board of Commissioners of Wake County to the members thereof severally from December 1st, 1897, to November 30th, 1898, both inclusive, is submitted to the public:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. B. Hill, Chairman, | |
| 36 days Commissioner at $3.00 | $ 108.00 |
| 6 days Committee work at $3.00, | 18.00 |
| Total, | $116.00 |
| Rufus Barbee, | |
| 32 days Commissioner at $3.00 | $96.00 |
| 2 days Committee work, at $3.00 | 6.00 |
| 364 miles traveled at 5c | 18.20 |
| Total, | $120.20 |
| W. H. Chamblee, | |
| 33 days Commissioner at $3.00, | $ 99.00 |
| 6 days Committee work at $3.00, | 18.00 |
| 548 miles travelled at 5c, | 27.40 |
| Total, | $144.40 |
| Total number of days the Board was in session | 36 |
| Total number of miles traveled, | 912 |
| Total amount paid | $380.60 |

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing statement.

JOSEPH J. ROGERS,
Register of Deeds,
*Ex Officio* Clerk B'd Co. Com.

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No. 25. **Around the World in Eighty Days.** By VERNE.
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No. 31. **The Belle of Lynn.** By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME.
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No. 43. **The Siege of Granada.** By E. BULWER LYTTON.)
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## PROGNOSTICATING THE WEATHER.

*SOME CURIOUS FACTS FROM AN OLD ALMANAC.*

A curious old almanac, published in 1700, gives the following rules for prognosticating the weather:

The resounding of the sea upon the shore and the murmur of the winds in the woods without apparent winds show wind is to follow.

A murmur out of caves portendeth the same.

The obscuring of the smaller stars is a sign of tempest. Also if the stars seem to shoot, wind will come from the quarter the stars come from.

The often changing of the wind showeth tempests.

If two rainbows appear it will rain. A rainbow presently after rain denotes fair weather.

If the sky be red in the morning it is a sure token of winds or rain, or both, because those vapors which cause the redness will presently be resolved.

If the sun or moon looks pale, then look for rain; if fair and bright, expect fair weather; if red, winds will come.

If a dark cloud be at sunrise in which the sun is soon after hidden, it will dissolve, and rain will follow.

If there appeareth a cloud and after vapors are seen to ascend upon it, that portendeth rain.

If the sun seem greater in the east than common it is a sign of rain.

If in the west about sunsetting there appears a black cloud, it will rain that night or the day following, because that cloud will want heat to dispose it.

If mists come down from the hills or descend from the heavens in the valleys, it promiseth fair, hot weather.

Mists in the evening show a hot day on the morrow. The like when white mists arise from the waters in the evening.

The circles that appear about the sun if they be red and broken portendeth wind.

If thick and dark, it shows winds, snow or rain, which are also presaged by the circles about the moon.

White and ragged clouds appearing like horses' manes and tails foretelleth great winds, even as the sailors long have said, viz:

"Shagged clouds, like an old mare's tail,
Make lofty ships to carry low sail."

Thunder in the morning, if it be to the southward and the wind be there, denotes many times a tempestuous day; also a rainbow or water gall in the west denotes a stormy, wet day.

The "sun dogs" appearing in the morning or evening is a sign of cold, wet, windy weather, especially in winter time.

A wet summer is always followed by a frosty winter, but it happens occasionally that the cold extends no further.

Every winter with excess of west winds is followed by a cold summer.


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## SLAVES TO THE MONEY POWER.

John Swinton, conceded to be one of the most brilliant writers that ever wielded a pen on the metropolitan press, and whose editorials have been quoted the world over, in delivering an address before a New York Press Association said:

There is no such thing in America as an independent press, unless it is out in the country towns. You are all slaves. You know it and I know it, although if you express it you know beforehand that it will never appear in print. I am paid $150 per week for keeping honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar salaries for doing similar work. If I should allow honest opinions to be printed in one issue of my paper, like Othello, before twenty-four hours my occupation would be gone. The man who would be so honest as to write honest opinions would soon be out on the streets, hunting another job. The business of the New York Journalist is to distort the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and to sell his country and his race for his daily bread, or, for what is about the same thing, his salary. You know this and I know it; and what foolery it is to be boasting of an independent press. We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes.


It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket. 500,000 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy your own druggist. We will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50. Guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

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## LITERARY NOTES.

DECEMBER LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The Christmas Ladies Home Journal surpasses all expectations in the variety of its literary contents, in the interest and excellence of its pictorial features, and in the wide range of articles aimed to solve the problems incidental to the holidays. There is a notable contribution on "The First Christmas Present," telling of the gift of the Magi to the Christ Child, and another recalling "Washington's Christmas at Valley Forge." Edward W. Emerson takes one back to "When Louisa Alcott was a Girl," and gives some delightful glimpses of her girlhood, her home and her daily life. F. Hopkinson Smith's new story, "A Kentucky Cinderella," will afford the Journal's readers great pleasure. It is much in the same vein as, but infinitely sweeter than, "Colonel Carter of Cartersville." Other fiction features are "Old Pegs" and the continuation of "The Girls of Camp Arcady," "The Minister of Carthage" and "The Jameons in the Country." As usual Edward Bok's editorial page is filled with reasonable suggestions, and makes a special plea for the remembrance of those who are alone at Christmas.

By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

The Christmas number of Harper's Magazine presents a holiday appearance in its cover of green and gold, and the illusion is not dispelled by an examination of the contents, beginning with a frontispiece in color. This frontispiece is one of the eleven illustrations that Howard Pyle has made for the opening story, "Old Captain," by Miles Hemenway. Other important features are "The Rescue of the Winslow," by Lieutenant Ernest E. Mead, U. S. R. C. S., illustrated from drawings by H. Reuterdahl and from photographs; "The Coming Fusion of the East and West," by Ernest F. Fenollosa; "How the Other Half Laughs," by John Corbin, illustrated by Lucius Hitchcock and Henry McCarter; "The White Forest," written and illustrated by Frederic Remington; and "The Martyrs' Idyl," a poem by Louise Imogen Guiney, illustrated by E. Grasset.

THE TOWN OF CARDENAS.

The town of Cardenas is on the south shore of the very shallow bay of the same name. Access to the bay from the north is obtained by a number of shallow and tortuous channels between the keys which form its northern and eastern boundaries. It is about nine miles across the bay from north to south. Four miles north of the main channel, Piedras and Mono keys for a partly sheltered anchorage, which we occupied during the day.

In the shallow waters inside the inner keys, safe from our heavy-draught vessels, the Spanish gunboats kept up an activity at once a threat and a challenge to the blockaders. Two or three times a day one or more of them would stand boldly out from the shallows until almost in range, and, after a long circle of inspection, steam slowly back to their shelter.

The appearance of the town and surrounding country matched that of the sea and sky for haziness, laziness and absolute quiet. Three or four good sized stone wharves covered with well built store houses, and a dozen wooden wharves, completed the water front. Back of this, toward the hills, extended the town, very nearly in the form of a rectangle, and with sharply defined limits. To the westward, from the mangroves at the waters edge to the foot-hills, was a tangle of canebrake. More elevated and less thickly wooded country, thinly dotted with country houses, bounded the eastern side of the town; and on an elevation near the shore, about a mile and a half from the town, was the large, strongly built structure supposed to be the barracks. The wharves at the western end of the water front were almost hidden by a cloud of little fishing smacks and coasting schooners, moored two and three tiers deep.

Prominent among them was a beautiful little white steamer, which caused us to puff with premature pride at the vision of towing her into Key West. More than a mile off the western end of the town, where the water was deep enough, were anchored two square rigged vessels, showing no colors, and without a soul on board. Toward these the Wilmington was heading.—From "The Rescue of the 'Winslow'," by Lieutenant Ernest E. Mead, U. S. R. C. S., in Harper's Magazine for December.

**Captain Glass Coming Home.**

Washington, Dec. 3.—Captain Glass, one of Dewey's commanders in the battle of Manila bay, is to be relieved from the command of the Charleston and brought home from Manila on waiting orders at his own request. He will be succeeded in command of the Charleston by Captain Whiting, now at Manila in command of the Monadnock. The commander of the latter has not yet been selected.

**General Markets.**

New York, Dec. 2.

FLOUR—State and western quiet, but steady; winter patents, $3.65a3.85; winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Minnesota patents, $3.75a4; winter extras, $2.70a3.

WHEAT—No. 2 red opened steady and advanced on small receipts at Liverpool, light off rings and demand from shorts, later yielding to long sales; March, 74¾a75½c.; May, 71 7-16a71¾c.

RYE—Steady; state, 55½c.; No. 2 western, 55a55½c., c. i. f., Buffalo.

CORN—No. 2 quiet, but firmer at first on export rumors, later easing off with wheat; May, 36⅝a36¾c.

OATS—No. 2 dull and featureless; track, white, state, 33a37½c.; track, white, western, 33a37½c.

PORK—Steady; mess, $8.50a9; family, $10.50 all.

LARD—Steady; prime western steam, $5.37½.

BUTTER—Quiet; state dairy, 15a22c.; state creamery, 15a23c.

CHEESE—Held higher; large, white, 9¾c.; small, white, 10c.

EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 26a27c.; western, 25½a26c.

SUGAR—Raw steady; fair refining, 3 15-16c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 7-16c.; refined steady; crushed, 5¾c.; powdered, 5⅝c.

MOLASSES—Firm; New Orleans, 29a34c.

TALLOW—Steady; city, 3 7-16c.; country, 3¾c.

HAY—Quiet; shipping, 30a40c.; good to choice, 45a60c.


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## INSECT HEAVY DRINKERS.

**Butterflies Sit For Hours Sucking More Moisture Than Needed.**

By means of a large number of observations Mr. J. W. Tutt is able to confirm what has been stated by other observers that certain butterflies and moths are very much addicted to drink. In a paper published in the "proceedings" of the South London Entomological and Natural History society Mr. Tutt says there can be no doubt that butterflies drink more than is required by their tissues under any possible conditions. He has known Polyommatus damon to sit for more than an hour motionless except for the slight movement of sucking up and discharging the moisture almost continuously.

What this internal bath may really mean cannot be surmised. Another important factor as to this drinking habit is a strange one, the "thirsty souls," as far as his observation goes, being almost entirely males. Possibly if exact observations could be made it might be found that females in small numbers also visit puddles, pools and streams for drinking purposes, but as far as Mr. Tutt has been able to discover it is the males alone who indulge in these copious libations, while the females are away laying eggs. Moths and butterflies of both sexes visit sugar, overripe fruit and similar dainties, but they do so for food. The males alone seem to be attracted by pure water, and Mr. Tutt suggests that, their extra activity having originally given them greater need in this direction, a habit which was at first a necessity has become so pleasurable that excessive drinking has literally become a vice.

## MUSIC FROM HEAVEN.

**Charming German Method of Summoning Church Worshipers.**

While religious music will doubtless live as long as religion itself there is one branch of it—if music it can be called—which is luckily becoming obsolete. I refer to bells and chimes. I shall never forget the look of distress with which a famous organist once said to me that whenever he heard a set of chimes he wished he could put his ears in his pocket.

In these days of $1 nickel watches bells are no longer needed to inform people when the service begins. They are, moreover, a decided nuisance, and often a dangerous one, for they have killed many invalids whose life depended upon a few hours' sleep, which the bells murdered. In New York bell ringing has been frequently stopped on account of complaints to the board of health.

If it seems desirable to have a means of summoning worshipers to church, why not adopt the delightful old custom that is still observed in some south German villages and in the city of Stuttgart? There four trombone players ascend a church tower three times a day and play a solemn chorale.

In all my musical experience I have never heard anything more thrilling than those majestic harmonies in the air, which seemed to come straight from heaven. If our churches would adopt this custom and these celestial sounds became associated with religious experiences, they might arouse the dormant devotion of many a one who otherwise would pass the church door by.—Forum.

**Swenson Obeyed Instructions.**

It was in an aristocratic Hyde Park home. The well trained English butler had left, and the newly engaged man, a Swede, was in process of breaking in. Callers came, and he took the cards to his mistress in his ungloved hands, leaving the silver card tray resting quietly in the hall.

"When you bring things in here, Swenson," said she, "use the tray. It is not proper to bring them in your hands."

"Yaas," he replied.

Mrs. H. Park had a new toy terrier. The guests wished to see it, and she sent for Swenson to fetch it.

Soon there was a succession of staccato yelps and whines. The door opened, a very red faced Swenson appeared with the silver tray in his left hand and a tiny dog terrier held firmly down on it with the other.—London Globe.

**A Ute Funeral.**

All night long the ceaseless, muffled beating of the medicine tomtom had come to us across the hot, barren, alkali flats; all night long the dismal wailing of the bereaved squaws and the lonesome howl of the masterless dog, crying like lost spirits, had come to us out of the darkness, plaintive and weird; all night long we had rolled and tossed on our blankets, spread upon the broad breast of mother earth, underneath the silent, watchful stars, and now, as the first pink blush of breaking morn began to revolve out of infinity into a newborn day, we rose, unrefreshed and weary.

A blood red sun thrust his scorching rays across the rugged peaks of the Book plateau. All nature seemed aflame, and as our tired, aching eyes sought what rest there could be found in the dingy green of the few scrub cedars that marked the single variation to the otherwise unbroken glare of whiteness a strange, sad procession emerged from them and wended its way toward us. As it approached we could see the cortege plainly. There were the patient, sad eyed women, their faces blackened by charcoal, their hair dishevelled, their garments rent and covered with ashes. There were the favorite dog and horse of the dead warrior, the latter fully equipped, as though ready for a journey, and so he was. There was the corpse itself, borne, all bedecked and enshrouded, to its last earthly resting place.—Lippincott's.

## TILTING THE EARTH.

**A Matter of Scientific Interest, If Not of Practical Value.**

M. Fouche, the vice president of the French Astronomical society, has invented a way of altering the present inclination of the earth's axis to the ecliptic. What he wants to do it for is not very clear. Perhaps, however, he doesn't want to do it and merely puts forward his method as one possessing a purely academic interest. At all events, it is worthy of the attention of company promoters.

All that has to be done, as described by Invention, is to dig an enormous circular ditch, say, in Africa or South America (its center must be on the equator) and to fill it with sea water. Fresh water will do if you can get enough of it, but as the radius of the ditch is to be a few hundred miles that is hardly likely. Having got your ditch full of sea water, nothing remains but to make it race round and round in the trench, whereupon the earth's axis will begin to point toward different quarters of the heavens from those it indicates at present. The amount of deviation will depend on the radius of the ditch, the amount of water it holds, the speed at which the latter moves and the time during which the motion is kept up.

We may suggest to M. Fouche that when a sufficient sphere of French influence has been secured in Africa he might have a trench dug and then by its use get all the ice melted round each of the present poles. French explorers could then discover them, whereupon the action of the trench would be stopped and the present climatic conditions restored. France could then remain as long as she wished the only nation to have reached the celebrated points on the earth's surface. As the digging of the ditch will be very expensive we make no charge for this suggestion.—Invention.

**English Suburban Homes.**

In the United States you are far ahead of England in respect to new suburban homes. Whatever may be the faults of the imitations of Richardson—America's greatest architect—or even of the queer gabled and verandaed villas which for some inscrutable reason are named after the good Queen Anne, there is something picturesque about most of these buildings—if it is only the usually good sky line. But the modern suburban homes in England are monotonously ugly. As a rule they are run up in rows by some speculative builder who is his own architect.—Montague Marks in Art Amateur.

**More Solemn Still.**

"It is a solemn thing," said the young man, "when a woman trusts a man with her affections."

"It ain't as solemn," said the man with the dry goods necktie, "as when she won't trust him with his own wages."—Indianapolis Journal.

**Nerve.**

Nerve is that faculty which enables us to put on airs in the presence of our own family.—Chicago Record.

Profanity is forbidden by both the army and the navy regulations of the United States.


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The resounding of the sea upon the shore and the murmur of the winds in the woods without apparent winds show wind is to follow.

A murmur out of caves portendeth the same.

The obscuring of the smaller stars is a sign of tempest. Also if the stars seem to shoot, wind will come from the quarter the stars come from.

The often changing of the wind showeth tempests.

If two rainbows appear it will rain. A rainbow presently after rain denotes fair weather.

If the sky be red in the morning it is a sure token of winds or rain, or both, because those vapors which cause the redness will presently be resolved.

If the sun or moon looks pale, then look for rain; if fair and bright, expect fair weather; if red, winds will come.

If a dark cloud be at sunrise in which the sun is soon after hidden, it will dissolve, and rain will follow.

If there appeareth a cloud and other vapors are seen to ascend upon it, that portendeth rain.

If the sun seem greater in the east than common it is a sign of rain.

If in the west about sunsetting there appears a black cloud, it will rain that night or the day following, because that cloud will want heat to dispose it.

If mists come down from the hills or descend from the heavens in the valleys, it promiseth fair, hot weather.

Mists in the evening show a hot day on the morrow. The like when white mists arise from the waters in the evening.

The circles that appear about the sun if they be red and broken portendeth wind.

If thick and dark, it shows winds, snow or rain, which are also presaged by the circles about the moon.

White and ragged clouds appearing like horses' manes and tails foretelleth great winds, even as the sailors long have said, viz:

"Shagged clouds, like an old mare's tail,
Make lofty ships to carry low sail."

Thunder in the morning, if it be to the southward and the wind be there, denotes many times a tempestuous day; also a rainbow or water gall in the west denotes a stormy, wet day.

The "sun dogs" appearing in the morning or evening is a sign of cold, wet, windy weather, especially in winter time.

A wet summer is always followed by a frosty winter, but it happens occasionally that the cold extends no further.

Every winter with excess of west winds is followed by a cold summer.


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There is no such thing in America as an independent press, unless it is out in the country towns. You are all slaves. You know it and I know it, although if you express it you know beforehand that it will never appear in print. I am paid $150 per week for keeping honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar salaries for doing similar work. If I should allow honest opinions to be printed in one issue of my paper, like Othello, before twenty-four hours my occupation would be gone. The man who would be so honest as to write honest opinions would soon be out on the streets, hunting another job. The business of the New York Journalist is to distort the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to villify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and to sell his country and his race for his daily bread, or, for what is about the same thing, his salary. You know this and I know it; and what foolery it is to be boasting of an independent press. We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes.


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## LITERARY NOTES.

DECEMBER LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The Christmas Ladies Home Journal surpasses all expectations in the variety of its literary contents, in the interest and excellence of its pictorial features, and in the wide range of articles aimed to solve the problems incidental to the holidays. There is a notable contribution on "The First Christmas Present," telling of the gift of the Magi to the Christ Child, and another recalling "Washington's Christmas at Valley Forge." Edward W. Emerson takes one back to "When Louisia Alcott was a Girl," and gives some delightful glimpses of her girlhood, her home and her daily life. F. Hopkinson Smith's new story, "A Kentucky Cinderella," will afford the Journal's readers great pleasure. It is much in the same vein as, but infinitely sweeter than, "Colonel Carter of Cartersville." Other fiction features are "Old Pegs" and the continuation of "The Girls of Camp Arcady," "The Minister of Carthage" and "The Jameons in the Country." As usual Edward Bok's editorial page is filled with reasonable suggestions, and makes a special plea for the remembrance of those who are alone at Christmas.

By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

The Christmas number of Harper's Magazine presents a holiday appearance in its cover of green and gold, and the illusion is not dispelled by an examination of the contents, beginning with a frontispiece in color. This frontispiece is one of the eleven illustrations that Howard Pyle has made for the opening story, "Old Captain," by Miles Hemenway. Other important features are "The Rescue of the Winslow," by Lieutenant Ernest E. Mead, U. S. R. C. S., illustrated from drawings by H. Reuterdahl and from photographs; "The Coming Fusion of the East and West," by Ernest F. Fenollosa; "How the Other Half Laughs," by John Corbin, illustrated by Lucius Hitchcock and Henry McCarter; "The White Forest," written and illustrated by Frederic Remington; and "The Martyrs' Idyl," a poem by Louise Imogen Guiney, illustrated by E. Grasset.

### THE TOWN OF CARDENAS.

The town of Cardenas is on the south shore of the very shallow bay of the same name. Access to the bay from the north is obtained by a number of shallow and tortuous channels between the keys which form its northern and eastern boundaries. It is about nine miles across the bay from north to south. Four miles north of the main channel, Piedras and Mono keys for a partly sheltered anchorage, which we occupied during the day.

In the shallow waters inside the inner keys, safe from our heavy-draught vessels, the Spanish gunboats kept up an activity at once a threat and a challenge to the blockaders. Two or three times a day one or more of them would stand boldly out from the shallows until almost in range, and, after a long circle of inspection, steam slowly back to their shelter.

The appearance of the town and surrounding country matched that of the sea and sky for haziness, laziness and absolute quiet. Three or four good sized stone wharves covered with well built store houses, and a dozen wooden wharves, completed the water front. Back of this, toward the hills, extended the town, very nearly in the form of a rectangle, and with sharply defined limits. To the westward, from the mangroves at the waters edge to the foot-hills, was a tangle of canebrake. More elevated and less thickly wooded country, thinly dotted with country houses, bounded the eastern side of the town; and on an elevation near the shore, about a mile and a half from the town, was the large, strongly built structure supposed to be the barracks. The wharves at the western end of the water front were almost hidden by a cloud of little fishing smacks and coasting schooners, moored two and three tiers deep.

Prominent among them was a beautiful little white steamer, which caused us to puff with premature pride at the vision of towing her into Key West. More than a mile off the western end of the town, where the water was deep enough, were anchored two square rigged vessels, showing no colors, and without a soul on board. Toward these the Wilmington was heading.—From "The Rescue of the 'Winslow'," by Lieutenant Ernest E. Mead, U. S. R. C. S., in Harper's Magazine for December.

### Captain Glass Coming Home.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Captain Glass, one of Dewey's commanders in the battle of Manila bay, is to be relieved from the command of the Charleston and brought home from Manila on waiting orders at his own request. He will be succeeded in command of the Charleston by Captain Whiting, now at Manila in command of the Monadnock. The commander of the latter has not yet been selected.

### General Markets.

New York, Dec. 2.

FLOUR—State and western quiet, but steady; winter patents, $3.65a3.85; winter straights, $3.45a3.55; Minnesota patents, $3.75a4; winter extras, $2.70a3.

WHEAT—No. 2 red opened steady and advanced on small receipts at Liverpool, light off rings and demand from shorts, later yielding to long sales; March, 74¾a75⅛c.; May, 71 7-16a71⅝c.

RYE—Steady; state, 55½c.; No. 2 western, 55a55½c., c. i. f., Buffalo.

CORN—No. 2 quiet, but firmer at first on export rumors, later easing off with wheat; May, 39⅝a39¾c.

OATS—No. 2 dull and featureless; track, white, state, 33a37½c.; track, white, western, 33a37½c.

PORK—Steady; mess, $8.50a9; family, $10.50 all.

LARD—Steady; prime western steam, $5.87½.

BUTTER—Quiet; state dairy, 15a22c.; state creamery, 15a23c.

CHEESE—Held higher; large, white, 9¾c.; small, white, 10c.

EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 26a27c.; western, 25½a26c.

SUGAR—Raw steady; fair refining, 3 15-16c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 7-16c.; refined steady; crushed, 5¾c.; powdered, 5¾c.

MOLASSES—Firm; New Orleans, 29a34c.

TALLOW—Steady; city, 3 7-16c.; country, 3¾c.

HAY—Quiet; shipping, 30a40c.; good to choice, 45a60c.


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## INSECT HEAVY DRINKERS.

**Butterflies Sit For Hours Sucking More Moisture Than Needed.**

By means of a large number of observations Mr. J. W. Tutt is able to confirm what has been stated by other observers that certain butterflies and moths are very much addicted to drink. In a paper published in the "proceedings" of the South London Entomological and Natural History society Mr. Tutt says there can be no doubt that butterflies drink more than is required by their tissues under any possible conditions. He has known Polyommatus damon to sit for more than an hour motionless except for the slight movement of sucking up and discharging the moisture almost continuously.

What this internal bath may really mean cannot be surmised. Another important factor as to this drinking habit is a strange one, the "thirsty souls," as far as his observation goes, being almost entirely males. Possibly if exact observations could be made it might be found that females in small numbers also visit puddles, pools and streams for drinking purposes, but as far as Mr. Tutt has been able to discover it is the males alone who indulge in these copious libations, while the females are away laying eggs. Moths and butterflies of both sexes visit sugar, overripe fruit and similar dainties, but they do so for food. The males alone seem to be attracted by pure water, and Mr. Tutt suggests that, their extra activity having originally given them greater need in this direction, a habit which was at first a necessity has become so pleasurable that excessive drinking has literally become a vice.

## MUSIC FROM HEAVEN.

**Charming German Method of Summoning Church Worshipers.**

While religious music will doubtless live as long as religion itself there is one branch of it—if music it can be called—which is luckily becoming obsolete. I refer to bells and chimes. I shall never forget the look of distress with which a famous organist once said to me that whenever he heard a set of chimes he wished he could put his ears in his pocket.

In these days of $1 nickel watches bells are no longer needed to inform people when the service begins. They are, moreover, a decided nuisance, and often a dangerous one, for they have killed many invalids whose life depended upon a few hours' sleep, which the bells murdered. In New York bell ringing has been frequently stopped on account of complaints to the board of health.

If it seems desirable to have a means of summoning worshipers to church, why not adopt the delightful old custom that is still observed in some south German villages and in the city of Stuttgart? There four trombone players ascend a church tower three times a day and play a solemn chorale.

In all my musical experience I have never heard anything more thrilling than those majestic harmonies in the air, which seemed to come straight from heaven. If our churches would adopt this custom and these celestial sounds became associated with religious experiences, they might arouse the dormant devotion of many a one who otherwise would pass the church door by.—Forum.

**Swenson Obeyed Instructions.**

It was in an aristocratic Hyde Park home. The well trained English butler had left, and the newly engaged man, a Swede, was in process of breaking in. Callers came, and he took the cards to his mistress in his ungloved hands, leaving the silver card tray resting quietly in the hall.

"When you bring things in here, Swenson," said she, "use the tray. It is not proper to bring them in your hands."

"Yaas," he replied.

Mrs. H. Park had a new toy terrier. The guests wished to see it, and she sent for Swenson to fetch it.

Soon there was a succession of staccato yelps and whines. The door opened, a very red faced Swenson appeared with the silver tray in his left hand and a tiny dog terrier held firmly down on it with the other.—London Globe.

**A Ute Funeral.**

All night long the ceaseless, muffled beating of the medicine tomtom had come to us across the hot, barren, alkali flats; all night long the dismal wailing of the bereaved squaws and the lonesome howl of the masterless dog, crying like lost spirits, had come to us out of the darkness, plaintive and weird; all night long we had rolled and tossed on our blankets, spread upon the broad breast of mother earth, underneath the silent, watchful stars, and now, as the first pink blush of breaking morn began to revolve out of infinity into a newborn day, we rose, unrefreshed and weary.

A blood red sun thrust his scorching rays across the rugged peaks of the Book plateau. All nature seemed aflame, and as our tired, aching eyes sought what rest there could be found in the dingy green of the few scrub cedars that marked the single variation to the otherwise unbroken glare of whiteness a strange, sad procession emerged from them and wended its way toward us. As it approached we could see the cortege plainly. There were the patient, sad eyed women, their faces blackened by charcoal, their hair disheveled, their garments rent and covered with ashes. There were the favorite dog and horse of the dead warrior, the latter fully equipped, as though ready for a journey, and so he was. There was the corpse itself, borne, all bedecked and enshrouded, to its last earthly resting place.—Lippincott's.

## TILTING THE EARTH.

**A Matter of Scientific Interest, if Not of Practical Value.**

M. Fouche, the vice president of the French Astronomical society, has invented a way of altering the present inclination of the earth's axis to the ecliptic. What he wants to do it for is not very clear. Perhaps, however, he doesn't want to do it and merely puts forward his method as one possessing a purely academic interest. At all events, it is worthy of the attention of company promoters.

All that has to be done, as described by Invention, is to dig an enormous circular ditch, say, in Africa or South America (its center must be on the equator) and to fill it with sea water. Fresh water will do if you can get enough of it, but as the radius of the ditch is to be a few hundred miles that is hardly likely. Having got your ditch full of sea water, nothing remains but to make it race round and round in the trench, whereupon the earth's axis will begin to point toward different quarters of the heavens from those it indicates at present. The amount of deviation will depend on the radius of the ditch, the amount of water it holds, the speed at which the latter moves and the time during which the motion is kept up.

We may suggest to M. Fouche that when a sufficient sphere of French influence has been secured in Africa he might have a trench dug and then by its use get all the ice melted round each of the present poles. French explorers could then discover them, whereupon the action of the trench would be stopped and the present climatic conditions restored. France could then remain as long as she wished the only nation to have reached the celebrated points on the earth's surface. As the digging of the ditch will be very expensive we make no charge for this suggestion.—Invention.

**English Suburban Homes.**

In the United States you are far ahead of England in respect to new suburban homes. Whatever may be the faults of the imitations of Richardson—America's greatest architect—or even of the queer gabled and verandaed villas which for some inscrutable reason are named after the good Queen Anne, there is something picturesque about most of these buildings—if it is only the usually good sky line. But the modern suburban homes in England are monotonously ugly. As a rule they are run up in rows by some speculative builder who is his own architect.—Montague Marks in Art Amateur.

**More Solemn Still.**

"It is a solemn thing," said the young man, "when a woman trusts a man with her affections."

"It ain't as solemn," said the man with the dry goods necktie, "as when she won't trust him with his own wages."—Indianapolis Journal.

**Nerve.**

Nerve is that faculty which enables us to put on airs in the presence of our own family.—Chicago Record.

Profanity is forbidden by both the army and the navy regulations of the United States.


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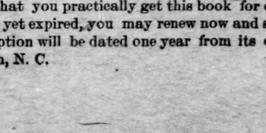


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